Pittsburgh Gazette.

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PITTSBURGH—NOVEMBER 15, 1844.

FOREIGNERS—ILLINOIS & MICHIGAN.

Now that the Presidential question is settled, and the challenging of the electoral vote of Illinois and Michigan cannot affect Mr. Polk's election, and be attributed to any improper motive, we should be glad to see the question raised in a legal manner, whether the electoral votes of those States ought not to be rejected by Congress, on account of their repudiation of the Naturalization laws of the United States.

If any one or more States can set aside the Naturalization laws at will, all attempts at Reform of the Right of Suffrage in respect to foreigners, are useless, and American Associations for this purpose are nipt in the bud.

We would call the especial attention of the Native American Associations to this matter, and urge them to institute an inquiry whether it would not be feasible and proper for some one of the States to sue out a writ of mandamus in the Supreme Court of the United States, directing Congress to reject the votes of those States which openly repudiate the Naturalization laws.

It is highly important that this matter should be settled now. The attention of the whole nation is turned to this matter, and the contest of the next campaign will mainly turn on the question whether Americans or foreigners are to rule. Among Americans we include all those naturalized foreigners who understand, love and respect our institutions.

Iowa—Naturalization Laws.

The inhabitants of Iowa are now holding a Convention for the formation of a State Constitution.—Two statements are in circulation as to the action of the Convention, in regard to foreigners, and their rights of suffrage. One says that an article has been incorporated declaring foreigners, who are residents of the state, shall enjoy the same rights, as to the possession, enjoyment, and descent of property, as native citizens of the United States.—Another report says that a proposition was rejected, giving foreigners the privilege of voting for county officers after a residence of two years.

HENRY CLAY.

Among the painful results of the late election, not the least is the certainty that Henry Clay can never be President of the United States, a station he is so well fitted to adorn and honor. We sorrow as American citizens that one of her most brilliant and able statesmen, whose fame is sung in every clime, should have been swindled out of his just deserts by fraudulent and unnaturalized votes, and by the most shameful system of deception the world ever saw. But his race is run, and submission becomes the duty of patriotism. In the language of the New York American—"falsehood and malice have triumphed over justice and desert—and the high prize of a noble ambition which through a life of strenuous endeavor, he has sought by brilliant services to win, has passed from his reach forever. But the past is secure; and while the puny men of the day exult and traduce—and

"Like little wanton boys that swim on bladders"

yet far beyond their depth—the name and the fame of Henry Clay will endure, while Freedom has a shrine on Earth, and History a tablet."

AMERICAN REPUBLICAN PROGRESS.

The progress of the principles of the American Republican party are without a parallel in the history of any party in the county. The North and South, the East and West, are all rushing to the rescue of the country from the domination of unnaturalized foreigners. The Boston Courier and Atlas; the Providence Journal; the Albany Advertiser and Citizen; the Rochester Democrat; the Commercial; the New York American; Advertiser, and Courier and Enquirer; the Richmond (Va.) Whig, the Washington National Intelligencer; the Philadelphia North American; the Baltimore Patriot, American and Clipper, and many others, all over the Republic, have unfurled the banner of the Country—the AMERICAN FLAG, in the defence of the institutions of the country against foreign aggression.

The only difference of opinion seems to be, whether it is best to throw up our present name and organization, and form a new one, or cling to those which have done us such good service. As far as we understand the tone of the press, it is for holding on to our present organization. As to the principle there is no disagreement. All go in for a change in our Naturalization laws.

NEW YORK.—The Tribune says that Polk's majority in New York will hardly reach 4500 in nearly 500,000 votes. New York, Pennsylvania and Virginia will poll about 900,000 votes, and Polk's majority will not be much over 12,000!

GEORGIA AND INDIANA.—These states have gone for Polk, Texas, and Free-Trade. They give 22 votes, which added to those already certain and entirely probable, give Mr. Polk 158 votes. Add Mississippi, 6 votes, which Polk has doubtless carried, and his whole vote will be 164.

NORTH CAROLINA has gone for Clay, and the returns indicate that TENNESSEE has also. These states give 24 votes, which added to those already certain and probable, will make his vote 105. Add Louisiana, 6, and Mr. Clay's vote will be 111.

The Baltimore American in copying Mr. Webster's speech, which we gave yesterday, says:

It will be seen that Mr. Webster has expressed himself with great decision and clearness on the important subject of a *reform in the Naturalization Laws of the United States*. His sentiments, so truly American in their essence and tone, will find a warm, hearty and abiding response in the bosom of every American citizen, whether native born or adopted, who desires the permanent welfare of his country. We commend them to the attention of every reader into whose hands this paper may fall.

☞The Liberty papers continue to pour out their anathemas upon the Whig party. There is small love lost on either side.

The "Lone Star" in the Ascendant.

The National Intelligencer makes the following remarks on the result of the Presidential election:

"The result of the contest opens a future too portentous to be hastily approached. The brightness of the American constellation pales before the rising effulgence of the "lone star:" the malign influence which wrought Mr. Van Buren's over throw in the Convention, being now triumphant, menaces the peace of the country; the national prosperity, so suddenly created and now enjoyed by the wisdom of Whig measures, is placed in jeopardy; all social institutions and the harmony at least of the whole social structure is endangered; that ruthless principle, for the first time introduced in the country under the elder Hickory, proclaiming that difference of opinion was to be punished as a crime, threatens to be revived even with a fierce intollerance. These, and even more may be the disastrous consequences in store, unless averted by a kind Providence: but fully to develop the prospect which is now opened for the country, to survey the probable future by the known past, and look impending evil fully in the face is the task of time and deliberation. To these we must defer it."

LAMENTABLE SUICIDE.

We learn from the Mobile Advertiser, that on Monday, the 4th of November, a young man, named JOHN M'BRIDE, clerk of the steamboat *New World*, committed suicide, by shooting himself, in his stateroom, while the other officers were at dinner. The following note was found on his desk, in the room where the act was committed, written in his usual plain hand.

"From no other cause than insanity" a disease which has been troubling me for many years.

Nov. 4th, 1844. J. M'BRIDE."

The Advertiser says the deceased was a native of Pittsburgh or this vicinity, has held the station he occupied at the time of his death on the New World for nearly two seasons, filling it to the entire satisfaction of all concerned, and was accounted by all who knew him, an affable and accomplished gentleman.

Pittsburgh Glass Manufactures.

In the hurly-burly of politics we overlooked a branch of our Manufactures to which we promised to pay some attention, viz: Glass. One description is enough at once, and we commence with Black Bottles. The public are indebted to the enterprise of Mr. C. IHMSEN for this ware, and by his perseverance it has become a permanent branch of Pittsburgh Manufactures. Some years since Messrs. WHITEHEAD, IHMSEN & Co. imported a number of Blowers from the most celebrated factories of England. On the dissolution of that firm the establishment passed into Mr. Ihmsen's hands, and up to this time has been conducted through many difficulties to a very considerable degree of perfection. Wine and porter bottles, demijohns, acid jars and flasks are among the principal articles. These have obtained a very extensive demand. There is no other manufactory of the kind in the Union west of our own longitude, and but few in the east. All the markets in the west and south are supplied from this city, and of the New Orleans, Mobile and Western markets, we have the exclusive control. Orders for wine and porter bottles are frequently filled for Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and other markets eastward. The demijohns are of 6, 5, 4, 1 and ½ gallon capacity, and are covered with basket work of willow, at the factory, by girls belonging to the families of the blowers, and we are confident equally as well as any imported—we say *imported* because we are not aware that demijohns are made at any other establishment in the Union. The Willow is brought from Germany in large bundles, which cost $1.25 each in the east. The prices of covered demijohns are, 5 and 6 gal. $14 per doz; 4 do. $10; 1 do $7,50; ½ do $5,25. Large and small black wines, per gross $9; porter bottles, quart, black do $9; pint do do $7.

GOOD FORTUNE.—A young Yankee, named Coleman, who used to play on the accordion in some of our cities for a subsistence, and who patented some improvements on that instrument, has suddenly sprung into affluence and fame. In New York, $100,000 has been agreed to be paid him for his improvement of the piano; and in London, where he is now, he has become *the* lion of the day, and it is said that he will recover half a million of dollars for his patent there, besides being petted by the nobility of Great Britain.—*Philadel. paper.*

The New York Courier republishes the foregoing, paragraph, and adds—We happen to know, and we are happy to say, that this "young Yankee" deserves all the success he is likely to receive, abundant and overwhelming as it is. His improvement on the piano, for which he is now receiving such high reward and distinction, is of a most striking character, and cannot fail to be univ sally adopted It consists in what he calls the "Æolian attachment." and converts the piano instantly and at will into the softest and sweetest toned organ we ever heard. The principle of the invention is in the introduction of air to the string of the piano, so that the sound is prolonged indefinitely. It makes *two* instruments out of one—the piano remaining single until the performer chooses to convert it into the organ, which is done by touching a pedal. One of these instruments was exhibited at the Scientific Convention held at Washington some months since under the patronage of the National Institute; and it excited the keenest curiosity, and the most marked delight of all who heard it. It has never been publicly exhibited in this city, though a few have been put up in private parlors. The "Æolian attachment" may be applied to any piano, at a cost of about $100,—new ones made with reference to this improvement, will cost but about $50 additional.

Mr. Coleman is a native of Nantucket—a genuine Yankee,—and 'full to the brim' of mechanical and musical genius. When a mere child he was perpetually astonishing his townsmen with some new "contrivance." This great invention, which will give him fame and fortune to his heart's content, was the amusement of a sick chamber—to which he was confined for some months. He has others *in petto* which, we predict, will give the world cause for new astonisment. His parents reside at Saratoga. He is now in England. We heartily rejoice at his success.

A National Sabbath Convention is to be assembled in Baltimore on the 27 h inst.

A COPPER MINE.—A new discovery of copper mineral has been made on Kickapoo, about twelve miles above Prarie du Chien, and six miles from the Mississippi river, which is likely to prove very valuable. We are informed that about 2,000 lbs. are taken out daily—that the lode is proved some distance ahead, and that the mineral increses in quantity as they advance. The ore is said to be 7 per cent. richer than that found near Mineral Point, which averages, we believe, about 15 per cent.

Baltimore—Western Travel and Trade.

We are highly gratified to learn from the Pittsburgh papers that the important work of rendering the Monongahela river navigable for steamboats of the first class, at all seasons of the year, except a few weeks in the winter when closed by ice, has just been completed. This desirable object has been effected by the erection of four substantial dams at suitable points in the river, with spacious locks for the passage of steamboats. The distance from Pittsburgh to Brownsville by this route is 55 miles, and the "head of navigation" is thus transferred to a point just so much nearer to the sea board. The land carriage from the present Western terminus of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Cumberland, to Brownsville, is only seventy three miles—and the two points are connected by the great National Turnpike, one of the finest roads in the Union. We have no doubt that the completion of the Monongahela Improvement may be made to exercise a very decided influence on the future travel and trade between the East and West; and we are equally confident that if the advantages which are thus placed at the disposal of the parties directly concerned—the Railroad Company on the Eastern side and the River Company on the Western side of the Mountains—are turned to account through a liberal, judicious and energetic policy, they can be made to yield large returns of benefit to the Companies as well as the communities to which they specially belong.—*Balt. Amer.*

COMPLETION OF THE MOUNT SAVAGE RAIL ROAD.—It is with pleasure that we announce the completion of this road, which forms the connection between the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Cumberland and the extensive Iron works and Coal mines of the Mount Savage Company, on Jennings' Run. We learn that on Saturday next the transportation of the Coal to this city, over the two railroads, will be commenced, and go on at the rate of about one thousand tons per week.—The shipping depot of the coal will be at Canton. The capability of the Ohio Railroad to transport the Coal and Iron of the Allegheny region to market at the cheapest rate, will now be demonstrated by daily practical operations —*Balt. American.*

From St. Louis Reveille.

THE ELK RUNNERS.

The following extraordinary relation is literally true. It has been communicated to us by one of our oldest and most respectable citizens, and is farther substantiated by the concurring testimony of the senior editor of this paper, who knew both of the men spoken of, and has never heard the story doubted. Major John Dougherty, the "Kentuckian" mentioned, is still living in Clay county, Missouri, which he has represented in the Legislature, besides having filled the important post of Indian agent. He was famous in his youth, among the prairie and mountain men, as a hunter of extraordinary skill and endurance. We should like, of all things, to hear his own statement of an adventure which is, certainly, among the most marvelous ever heard of out of the pages of fiction—if, indeed, fiction has any thing to compare with it.

In the year 1818, the Missouri Fur Company had a post below Council Bluffs, named Fort Lisa, after the gentleman who established it.—There was much competition in the trade at that time, and it was a great point to select the very best men for runners:

Mr. Lisa had with him a young Kentuckian named D., a fine daring fellow, with a frame of iron, the speed of the orstrich, and the endurance of the camel. He was fortunate moreover in the retention of a half-breed called Mal Bœuf, who notwithstanding his name (bad beef) was considered of hardly less merit than D.; and between the two men, consequently, a keen rivalry existed. D. had traveled, on foot, from Blackbird Hills to Fort Lisa, a distance of 90 miles, in thirteen hours! Mal Bœuf also boasted some astonishing feats of "bottom," and both were stationed at the Fort, during the time we speak of for the purpose of providing venison.

One evening in July, the weather extremely warm, the grass high and the post unfurnished with meat, the two men were playing at cards, when their employer came up, reproached them with their negligence, and ordered them to start, the first thing in the morning, on a hunt. Obedience was promised, of course, but the game continued, each moment growing more desperate, the spirit of rivalry pervading their hearts in every thing, till, finally, morning broke as the half breed declared himself to be broken. They fell asleep on the spot, and the sun was well up, when Mr. Lisa, informed of the case, again approached, in no pleasant humor, it may be supposed, cursed, sacre'd and carahoo'd until the delinquents, fully aroused, and a little ashamed, took their guns and started for Papillion creek, on the edge of the parie, about five miles off. There they discovered a gang of elk, when the Kentuckian suggested a plan of approach, which would enable them to get a good shot. The half-breed, rankling at his companion's triumph the night previous; observed, sulkily:

"I don't kill elk with my gun, but with my knife."

The pluck of the Kentuckian was roused in an instant, rightly interpreting the vaunt as a challenge to a trial of speed and bottom, and on his saying proudly that what his companion could do, he could do also, both hung their guns in a tree, and approaching the elks as near as possible, they suddenly raised the Indian yell, which had a most startling effect upon the animals.

Off they went across a low prairie, a few miles in width, leaving their pursuers far behind; but steadily the latter continued their pace, nevertheless. They reached the bluff—ascended—crossed—descended—one resolve uppermost in their minds, "never to say fail." League after league the chace and race continued, the men panting like hounds, cooling their mouths in crossing an occasional branch, by throwing up the water with their palms, but still unpausing, until approaching Elk Horn river, a distance of twenty miles, by mutual agreement they took a circuit with an increased speed, got ahead of the elk and actually prevented them from crossing. Leagues and leagues upon a new track the chace continued, the animals by this time so exhausted by heat, thirst, and above all, fright—for the hunters had incessantly sent forth their yells, in this case as much a scream of mutual defiance as an artifice of the chase; that they scarcely now exceeded their pursuers in speed, the latter fuming and maddened with excitement, redoubled their efforts, until the elk, reaching a prairie pond, or sink, the hunters at their heels, plunged despairing in, lay down, and abandoned themselves, heedless of all else, to the gratification of their thirst. The frantic rivals, knife in hand, dashed in after their prey, began the work of slaughter, pausing not till they had butchered sixteen elk, dragged them from the water, and cut up and prepared the meat for transportation to the Fort, whither they had to return for horses.

Had the victory ended? No! for victory or death was the inward determination; and as yet neither had given way. Off dashed again the indomitable half-breed, and at his side the unyielding Kentuckian. Ridge and hollow, stream and timber—there was no yielding now—in desperate silence were left behind. The sun was sinking—blind, staggering, on they went—they reached the Fort, haggard, wild, and voiceless, as from the fires of the savage, the gauntlet of hends. A crowd gathering round the exhausted men, who had arrived together, and now fainting, still side and side, a long time before they were enabled, by signs and whispers, to tell that they had run down sixteen elks, and yet couldn't say which was the best man!

This feat brought upon D. an affection of the lungs, nor did he recover his strength for several years. He is still alive—a quiet and influential citizen. Mal Bœuf became very dissipated, and died in a short time. Our informant tells us that he has made an examination of the country forming their race track, himself, and that the, without exaggeration must have run seventy-five miles between the hours of 8 A. M. and 7 P. M.—He is fond of reading the New York Spirit of the Times, and wishes to know what the editor thinks of the Barclay and Ellsworth breed, when compared with the prairie runners of the west"—a thousand of whose exploits remain untold, as matters of common occurrence.

DISINTERMENT OF NINEVEH.—Letters received in Paris from Constantinople, dated July, contain some interesting information relative to M. Botta's recent discoveries at Khorsabad, near Nineveh. Eugene Flandin, an artist has been sent out by the French government, for the purpose of making drawings of the excavations which are actively going on. Botta has discovered two doors uniformly adorned with bas-reliefs; on one side is represented a colossal bull, with a human head, on the other a human figure with an eagle's head and wings. These doors are fifteen feet in height, and they open into a hall 120 feet long. The only wall which is yet cleared from rubbish (that on the south side) is covered with a series of bas-reliefs, representing battles, explained by inscriptions. The hill on which this building stands is surrounded by a stone wall with bastions. Botta is actively exploring these ruins; he has fifty laborers at work, and it is hoped that in the spice of ten months he will lay open the whole.

He has ascertained that there is, on the direct road from Nineveh to Khorsabad, a chain of hills covered with brick and marble bearing inscriptions. He infers that these hills were formerly the bases of palaces, and that Khorsabad was a fortress situated at one end of the city. The quadrangular space, which is surrounded by the wall, and which contains the hill of Jonah, has hitherto been supposed to include the whole extent of the city of Nineveh. But M. Botta considers it more probable that this space was only the great court of the palace, whilst the city extended as far as the hill of Khorsabad, a distance of five caravan stages. This conjecture accords with the possibility of the prophet Jonah having wandered for three days about the city, which would be incomprehensible if the limited space of the quadrangle on the Tigris be supposed to have been the whole extent of the city.

PITTSBURGH—NOVEMBER 16, 1844.

Commercial Statistics of the Gazette.

We were yesterday informed by a Merchant of this city of a circumstance, recently transpired, which we think proper to lay before our readers and subscribers, as bearing upon the absolute necessity of having a first rate Commercial paper in Pittsburgh. We have been endeavoring to perfect that department of our paper, and though we have not succeeded to the extent of our wishes and intentions, we are determined to leave nothing undone to complete it.

Those who pay attention to such matters, will remember a statement published by us some weeks since, respecting the Imports of Cheese and Ashes, &c. Well, it was noticed by a subscriber of ours, a merchant in Brownsville, who cut out and forwarded that statement to the President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co. The effect was an immediate reduction of the tolls on those and some other similar articles on that road. This, we have no doubt, will have an important effect on those articles, and divert large quantities to that route *via.* the Monongahela River. We shall ascertain the particulars for the benefit of our numerous subscribers in Ohio and North Western Pennsylvania.

We see, or think we see, a vast improvement in the commerce of our city dawning upon us. Here is an important avenue just completed to the seaboard—the Monongahela Slack Water. Another, (see an article in another place,) to the Lakes—the Erie Extension. If our Canal Commissioners will commence the next season with a liberal policy it will be an additional impetus. All that is wanted is energy and spirit on the part of our Merchants to grasp a more extensive trade than has ever been enjoyed by them

For ourselves, we will do our best to spread before them the earliest reports of all statistics and facts, and the markets, relative to the business of the city. All we ask is a fair and liberal support.

The last Beaver Argus has the following paragraph respecting the ERIE EXTENSION:

We have before us a letter from Mr. Roberts, Engineer on the Erie Extension, addressed to Messrs Clarke and Co., Forwarding Merchants, which states that this important link in the chain of inland navigation is completed, and in a navigable condition. It was expected that boats would traverse the whole length of the line last week, and if the weather continues mild for a short period the advantages of the work may be directly tested.—On the opening of navigation in the spring, however, we look for an active business on this line, increasing the field of operations of our active and enterprising business men, and greatly promoting the prosperity of the north-western counties generally, and of our own neighborhood in particular.—The company are entitled to credit for their energy and enterprize in completing the line at so early a period.

This is another avenue for Pittsburgh to the North Western part of Pennsylvania. We look for a very profitable trade with Erie and the country penetrated by the Extension, Messrs. CLARKE & Co. purpose placing a line of Canal boats upon it, and we presume the proprietors of the Iron city line will do the same.

THE NEXT PRESIDENCY.

The Philadelphia Native American declares its preference for General Winfield Scott for President, and Hon. John M'Lean for Vice President of the United States at the next election. The American Republican, also of Philadelphia, is out in favor of the Hon. W. S. Archer, of Virginia. All good men.

We think our cotemporaries in a great hurry. We do not know how they feel, but for our part, we are tired of political excitement. We wish to have time to reflect calmly and dispassionately before we express an opinion on so momentous a matter as the next Presidency.

Then again, there are other things worthy of attention as well as politics. The masses in America are falling behind some of the nations of Europe in the cultivation of many of the social pleasures, and humanizing arts of life, from the continual excitement of politics. Let us rest from these labors for a little space.

Spirit of the Whig Press.

We continue to give extracts from the comments of the Whig press, in different parts of the Union, in relation to the disastrous result of the late election. Our readers from these can form some idea of how their brethren feel in different parts of the country, and what are their hopes and fears for the future. There is a remarkable unanimity of opinion as to the causes of our defeat, and of high and manly bearing under our disheartening circumstances.

The Baltimore Patriot remarks:

To prevent this disaster the Whigs of the Union have struggled manfully and bravely every where. Though borne down by numbers—numbers swelled by illegal votes, by fresh importations of men from other countries, and by a union in some States of nearly the whole of the naturalized citizens—though borne down, yet they have in every State in the Union pulled a much larger vote than was even cast for Gen. Harrison in 1840, and which was then sufficient to elect him by an unprecedented majority.—Henry Clay has received in this election more votes than were ever given before to any man for any office in this country—a fact which demonstrates that the Whig party is now of itself stronger than at any time since its formation. Of what a noble host it is composed it is unnecessary to say—of the wisdom of its principles, even many of those who have so recently opposed it, are convinced—and of the ultimate triumph of the men of the Whig party, and of the principles of the Whig party, few will doubt who know who these men are and look to the principles they advocate, and then regard the means by which they were so recently defeated, and the spirit which the exposure of those means has excited in the minds of the American people.

The New York Courier and Enquirer has some remarks on the future prospects of the country, which present a picture gloomy in the extreme. We take a few extracts:

THE PROSPECT.—The blinding passion of the political struggle is now over, and considerate men look forward with anxiety. The opponents of a Protective Tariff and the friends of Immediate Annexation, aided by the Tariff men of Pennsylvania and the Abolitionists of New York, have seized upon the reins of government. The Nullifiers of South Carolina and the enemies of the Union at the North have placed James K. Polk in the Presidential chair. We do not hesitate to avow our belief, founded upon due consideration, that the object of both these parties, which have combined to win the victory, is the same—namely, DISUNION.

Mr. Polk's election has thus strengthened immensely Nullification at the South and hostility to the Union at the North. Calhoun and Birney have each gained a point. We are by many degrees nearer the cherished object of both of them than we were before. Calhoun is far more likely to have a *Southern* confederacy, based upon Slavery; and Birney is far more likely to have a Northern confederacy based upon Freedom. In a word, *the prestige of* DISUNION *are immeasurably increased by the success of* Mr. POLK.

The *Tariff* and *Annexation* will of course be the two levers with which the two parties will attempt to carry their scheme into practical operation. The South will demand the instant and complete abandonment of Protection.—This no one can doubt for a moment. The very next session of Congress, we doubt not, will witness this movement. It will not be made timidly or doubtingly. We do not mean that the South will really expect, or even *hope*, to carry it. It is not at all unlikely to our minds that even she would prefer that the Tariff should be continued. But she will boldly, and in the tone of a master, *demand* the immediate surrender of Protection. If she succeed she will then demand in like manner, the immediate annexation of Texas as *a slave territory*, and on no other condition. If she fail, if the North refuse to give up Protection or to admit Texas as a slave power, she will *nullify* the Tariff, set up a government of her own, annex Texas to *her own* territory and defy the Union in arms. To this the Abolitionists of the North, and unquestionably a large portion of the Locofocos, will cordially respond. If, therefore, the united exertion of the Nullifiers, Abolitionists, and Locofocos can accomplish *Disunion* we stand every chance of having it. That it formed the main, controlling motive of Polk's nomination, we have no doubt. And in our sober, candid judgment, the country has a period of peril close at hand which will try the patriotism of every American, and put the institutions of the country to a sterner trial than they have ever yet been made to bear. Where, in this great contest, if it come upon us, every true American heart and hand will be found, we need not say. Come what may, it is the part of patriots to stand by the Constitution. To the enemies of the Union, in our midst or abroad, we have but one response:—our Fathers achieved it by their valor, and sealed it with their blood. They gave it to us, no as a toy to be made the sport of unprincipled and aspiring demagogues, but as a sacred possession, to be cherished as an inestimable treasure, and to be defended, if need be, with arms and our blood.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

TENNESSEE.

The Nashville Whig, of Nov. 9, gives returns from a large part of Middle Tennessee, 2 counties from East Tennessee, and 4 counties from West Tennessee. In Middle Tennessee there is a Whig loss of 1593; in West Tennessee, in 6 counties, are Whig gains of 297, and in the East, in 2 counties, a Whig gain of 22. The editor is decidedly of opinion that the State is *safe for Clay!*

INDIANA.

There is a shade of doubt thrown over the result of the election in this State, the returns being so contradictory that nothing can be made out of them.

The Ohio State Journal of Nov. 12 says:

INDIANA.—The Cincinnati papers of yesterday morning give up this State to Polk. We have private advices of a later hour which throw some doubt on this result, though we confess our inability to cipher out of the difficulty from the returns. The discrepancies are puzzling, and the majority either way is to be so small that uncertainty will slowly give way to reality.

The Cincinnati Gazette, of Nov. 11, says:

There is a rumor afloat, and many give credit to it, that Indiana is Whig. We suppose this to be all a mistake. We cannot at least trace it to any source on which we can rely. We notice it as one of the rumors of the day.

The Cincinnati Herald of the 12th says:

There is still some doubt as to the result in Indiana. Since the Indianapolis mail arrived, the hopes of the Whigs have been strong

LOUISIANA.

We received last night the New Orleans papers of the 5th, giving us the vote for President in that city, which is as follows:

Clay	2925
Polk	2511
	414

In 1842 at the election for Governor, the Whig majority in New Orleans was 251.

Out of the city of New Orleans, the election continues for three days.

The result in this great Commercial Emporium is, we firmly believe, an unerring indication of the vote of the State. If, in the other parishes, the Whigs have guarded the ballot box with the vigilance which distinguished us here, the STATE IS SAFE beyond a peradventure.

From the New Orleans Bee, of the 5th

NEW ORLEANS REDEEMED, REGENERATED AND DISENTHRALLED.

It is with feelings of the deepest joy and most heartfelt exultation, that we chronicle the SPLENDID WHIG TRIUMPH achieved yesterday by the indomitable CLAY men of New Orleans. After a struggle unparalleled for its fierceness; one in which the opposite party displayed more activity, intensity of zeal and ceaseless vigilance than have ever characterized them—the WHIGS of New Orleans have given HENRY CLAY 414 MAJORITY!

All honor and praise to the gallant freemen of the city. They have met the enemy, and fought him here in the stronghold of his power, combatting an active horde of official underlings of the State and General Government—having to contend with the thousand corruptions and abuses incidental to a great city,—having to guard against immense numbers of fraudulent votes continually offered, many of which doubtless found their way into the ballot box—with all these obstacles, difficulties and embarrassments, the Whigs went into the battle, stood to their arms, fought with the most determined courage, and CONQUERED.

NATIVE AMERICANISM.

The New York Tribune has a lengthy article on this subject, in which all the evils which afflict the country from the influx of foreigners are fairly stated, but the formation of a new party is deprecated. We take two extracts:

Our Country's greatest living Statesman has just been defeated, (it is almost certain,) and the benignant system of National policy with which he is identified has been frustrated by what is termed the Foreign Vote. That is, the man and the measures preferred by a large majority of Americans born have been chrushed by the vote of Two Hundred Thousand Immigrants from Europe whom we have admitted to an equality of Political Rights with us. While we Americans born are nearly all in some degree educated and informed on questions of National policy, these are in good part unable to read or write, and many of them unable to speak our language. While we very generally consider and discuss the great Political questions of the day, these concern themselves very little, inform themselves less, with regardto the Tariff, the Annexation of Texas, or whatever may be the ruling topics of the time, but band together as Irishmen, Germans, or whatever they may be, to secure personal or clannish ends. While Americans born have generally too much sense to believe, even where they have not honesty enough to discountenance, the notion that one-half our countrymen are aristocrats and swindlers, scheming to rob the poor of their scanty earnings, the Foreign born are induced really to believe and act upon it, with the added embellishment that these aristocrats have an especial hatred to Foreigners, and are eager to oppress and trample on them. The consequence is that this great and controlling class of voters do not actually render a verdict on the great issues tried before the People,—do not even consider, much less understand, those issues, but vote in a body for the side they are told is the Democratic, no matter what it proposes to do or leave undone. They contribute nothing to the aggregate of knowledge and wisdom with which our public affairs are directed, but are so much dead-weight in the scale—so much stock in trade of mercenary demagogues who say, 'I control so many Irish votes, and will have a place in the Customs;' 'I can manage so many Dutch, and must be made a Captain of the Watch or I will bolt,' and so on. We must put an end to all this.

* * * * * * * *

Whigs! let us hold fast to our own party and our own name! It is a standing reproach with our opponents that we need or take a new name every few years; and, though this, rightly considered, involves nothing of which we should be ashamed—implies simply that we pursue that good, oppose that evil, which is to day most imminent and are named accordingly—yet we confess a strong attachment to the good old Revolutionary name of WHIG. Our forefathers bore and were proud of it; it is short, pithy and implies Resistance to Executive Despotism—an evil to which ultra Democracy perpetually tends. It has come to imply also resistance to that baleful, blighting Jacobinism which seeks to array the Poor against the Rich, the Laborer against the Capitalist, and thus embroil Society in one universal net-work of jealousies and bitter hatreds.—The Whig party is the party of Liberty secured by Law, of Justice attained through constitutional Order, of National Prosperity secured through Social Concord and Harmony of Interests between all classes and divisions. Whatever evil is to be corrected, whatever good is to be secured, may as surely be done through the Whig party as through any new party. Can any one doubt that, if the Whigs had succeeded in the late Elections, the shameful abuses and iniquities therein perpetrated under cover of the Naturalization Laws would have been corrected? If so, why form a new party?

BAD FLOUR.

We have never known such a quantity of bad flour being sold in one season in this city, as has been the case during the present. Few families can discriminate between bad and good except by experiment, and in endeavoring to secure such an article as they can use, we have known them to purchase *three* barrels in succession and all turned out bad. If one succeeds on a second trial, they consider it fortunate. This proves that the general quality of Wheat grown in this neighborhood is bad, and it is now ascertained that the crop is much lighter than was anticipated. We have before alluded to the frauds in weight. These two things, demonstrate—if any thing can demonstrate—the absolute necessity of an Inspector of Flour in this city. We are sure there is not a family in it but would be glad if one were procured.

REMEMBER THE POOR.

We happened to be present at a meeting the other evening where this subject was brought directly before us in a manner we think worthy the consideration of our readers, as one among many plans for the relief of the poor. It was a Church meeting. It appeared that some preparatory steps had been taken towards organizing an association with the primary object of relieving the distressed members of that congregation, and comprehended, likewise, others not having claims so directly upon it. The pastor read a plan districting the city of Allegheny into sixteen parts, to each of which certain of the members, male and female, were assigned, whose duty it should be to look after all others in the same, collecting from those able to give such things, as were needed by those in want, whether food, clothing, attention in sickness, medical aid, &c. &c.—the practical operation is to make every able member a laborer. It struck us as being one of the most efficient plans to attain the object that we have heard suggested, and we think if every church in the two cities were to work after the same model, not only would all the needy members be provided for, but a vast amount of good would be effected among those not members of theirs or any other church. It would be a personal work, and every body who has any experience in such matters, knows, that if a man is once engaged in it himself, he will do ten times as much, an hundred times more willingly, than he will do by proxy. The kindliest feelings of our nature are touched; sympathies are interested; and if, under such circumstances, any one will not act, and act vigorously too, they must be more than ordinarily callous to human suffering. It does one good to participate in such a work.

It is related of *Howard*, the immortal philanthropist, that whenever he 'got the horrors,' 'blue devils,' or that very mysterious ailment known by these expressive names, he sallied out in search of some object of charity, sure, that if he could find one, the indiscribably satisfying feeling of having done a good deed, would drive away all gloom and unhappiness.

Organizations upon the plan mentioned above need not, and ought not, to interfere with those general efforts so nobly made for several past winters in these cities. The good pastor alluded to, stated that he would watch over the whole work, and go wherever his presence was wanted, day or night, to visit the sick and afflicted. Just think of a large congregation, drilled to act over a whole city, delving into every corner, searching out the poor and distressed, ministering to their wants, and their pastor here, there and every where, administering consolation and relief! That is Christianity in earnest.

Another matter was not less forcibly presented, and it is the want of sign boards on the corners of the streets in the

CITY OF ALLEGHENY.

The clergyman in charge of this congregation, in describing the district, stated that he had been a resident of the city for one year and a half, (and in pastoral visiting had been through every part of it) but he had not a certained the names of several of the principal streets. It is a notorious fact that many old residents of that city are totally ignorant as to the names and locality of many of the thoroughfares. A great deal of trouble and loss of time would be saved, if the councils could be got to attend to this matter promptly. They talk about spending thousands on a steamboat basin, and neglect the ordinary facilities for traversing their city! They have bought a farm for the poor, which is all well enough in its way, but hesitate or refuse to disburse a few dollars for a necessity which has long been felt!

Sale of the Maine Line.

We learn from the United States Gazette that the Commissioners for the sale of the Maine Line of the Pennsylvania Public Works have resolved to proceed to the sale of the works in January next, according to the provisions of the act of Assembly, and under the restrictions imposed by that act

NATURALIZATION LAWS.—The speech of MR WEBSTER, which we publish to-day, like all the productions of that distinguished States man, is sound, patriotic, and to the point—That part which relates to the Naturalization Laws is sound to the core, and will find a ready and warm hearted response in the breast of every true-hearted American citizen, native or adopted, who looks to the purity of our elections, and who wishes to perpetuate our system of government. We commend the speech to all classes of people and to all parties, as laying down principles by which the country must stand or fall.—*Balt. Patriot.*

Letters have been received from Halifax, dated November 4th, stating that in consequence of some misunderstanding between the Governor and the Mail officer, the Acadia took no mails from Halifax, but that the Governor had chartered the Margaret (steamer,) to go out with the mails to Liverpool.

Dr. Chalmers and Slavery.

We have been favored for publication, says the Presbyterian, with the following letter from the Rev. Dr. Chalmers, of Scotland, to the Rev. Dr. Thomas Smyth, of Charleston, South Carolina.

My Dear Sir—I do not need to assure you how little I sympathize with those who, because slavery happens to prevail in the Southern States of America, would unchristianize that whole region, and who even carry their extravagance so far as to affirm that so long as it subsists, no fellowship or interchange of good offices should take place with its churches or its ministers.

As a friend to universal virtue and liberty of mankind, I rejoice in the prospect of those days when slavery shall be banished from the face of the earth; but most assuredly the wholesale style of excommunication contended for by some is not the way to hasten forward this blissful consumation.

Few things would afford me greater satisfaction than to hear of a commencement in your country of that process by which the labor of freemen might be substituted for that of slaves.—As I mentioned to you in conversation, I was exceedingly struck as far back as twenty-five years ago, by the description of such a process in Humboldt's Travels through Spanish South America. This was long anterior to the abolition of slavery in the British Colonies, and such was the confidence I then felt in its efficacy that I ventured to draw out a sketch of the Spanish plan, which, if adopted at the time, might have ensured a far safer and even earlier emancipation then took place afterwards. You will find my account of it in the twelfth volume of my works, from page 395 and onward.

I have been able to engage in any sort of public business since I had the pleasure of meeting with you, but I observe in our Assembly's Commission of a few weeks back, the subject of American Slavery was entertained. I do hope that the resolutions they have adopted will prove satisfactory.

I feel it a great acquisition that I have made your acquaintance. We owe you much, and I trust the ministers of the Free Church of Scotland will ever retain a grateful sense of your able and disinterested services. Do believe me, my dear Sir, yours most respectfully and truly,

THOMAS CHALMERS.

The Rev. Dr. Thomas Smyth,
Edinburgh, Sep. 25, 1844.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

Yesterday we noticed placarded throughout the city a call for a "Liberty Meeting," signed by E. W. Goodwin, *quasi* editor of the "Patriot." To this of course we have nothing to object. It is the right of the Political Abolitionists, as of all others, to hold meetings and pass resolutions when and where they please. But there was a *postscript* to this *call* which attracted our special notice. It began as follows:

"The returns come in *favourably* to OUR CAUSE!" And this too, when these returns indicated unerring certainty that JAMES K. POLK would receive the Electoral vote of this State, by which he would be elected to the Presidential Chair for the next four years! This result too, those, same returns proved to have been effected by the "Liberty Party" vote—Yes! honest but misguided Abolitionists, through your overheated zeal and pertinacity, YOU have elected as President of the United States, the TOOL of the Southern Slaveocracy, and have thereby ensured the Annexation of Texas, with its accursed load of PERPETUAL and INCREASING SLAVERY, and all its base and destructive accompaniments of War dishonor and Debt.

And while *you*, doubtless, were thus honest in your endeavors, you have now the satisfaction of *knowing* that your leaders were *dishonest*, and but Locofocos in heart and practice. This is now proved out of their own mouth, for while the results of the Election prove the utter crushing of all your hopes for the downfall of Slavery—while they proclaim the consummation of a foul fraud, against which you have so long and

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEEKLY.

Published Daily and Weekly,

BY D. N. WHITE.

South-East Corner of Market and Fourth Street

TERMS.—The Daily paper is SIX Dollars per annum, in advance. The Weekly paper, containing most of the matter of the Daily, and but few advertisements, TWO Dollars per annum, *in advance*, or THREE Dollars at the end of the year.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY PAPER.

For 20 lines, or less,	One insertion,	$0 50
" "	Two "	0 75
" "	Three "	1 00
" "	Three months,	3 00
" "	Six "	6 00
" "	Twelve "	10 00

BUSINESS CARDS.

Five lines or less,	One year,	$6 00
" "	Six months,	5 00

PITTSBURGH, NOVEMBER 19, 1844.

The Merchants, Manufacturers and business men of Pittsburgh, and those of other Western Cities.

We have been turning a matter in our mind for some time, which, as may be inferred from the heading of this article, is personally interesting to the merchants, manufacturers and business men of this city, and we think it sufficiently ripe, and the time proper, to speak of it. We hope to be heard impartially. The subject is one which many persons think concerns *us*, as publishers, more than themselves; but we hope to show that this is a mistake, and that *they*, as merchants and manufacturers are really *more* interested than we. The matter, then, is the necessity, the absolute necessity, of *advertising* by all men in business, be it what it may. Pittsburgh never has been a city famed for advertising, and it has, to our personal knowledge, been a subject of frequent remark in other cities. The benefits accruing from it are far more extensive than most persons suppose: they are both particular and general—the advertiser is benefited, and the city is benefited. We are deeply impressed with the opinion that Pittsburgh has lost very largely by the neglect so prominent in this respect heretofore. The reason is this, and no one can dispute it, viz: the mercantile character of the city is represented abroad by the display of business in the columns of its leading commercial papers. To illustrate this, let any one pick up the Cincinnati Gazette, or the St. Louis Republican, and compare their advertising columns with, for example, our own, and what inference does he draw? more particularly should he be a stranger? The conclusion is obvious. But is there any reason why it should be so? None in the world! The merchants and manufacturers of Pittsburgh do business enough to make a very favorable comparison with any of our neighbors, but they do not show it, and the consequence is, they suffer from their own neglect. It is in vain to argue to the contrary. The conviction of every man's understanding will lead him to the same conclusion, if he will look at the matter impartially. Appearances have more weight than most persons are willing to admit, and it matters little how much business we really do, it is not shown abroad—it does not produce the effect it should. Another thing, Pittsburgh has not, we will venture to say, been fairly represented commercially, and this, we think, is to be attributed to omission on the part of the mercantile circles. Cincinnati supports, and supports well, two large journals, the Gazette and the Atlas, and two Price Currents, which are sent by its merchants by hundreds weekly into every part of the country. We sell, it is true, many copies of our edition of Thursday morning, with the Price Current and review of the market, but still the number is limited, and the experiment of a Price Current, as a separate affair, we have not ventured upon. Some time since we observed a long advertisement, drawn up and signed by a number of firms in that city, in the Steubenville Herald, and more recently in the Little Rock (Ark.) Gazette, and other Western papers, setting forth the advantage of buying in Cincinnati! We do not object to, or find fault with, the enterprise of our neighbors, but we wish our merchants to know what they are doing.

Now, this is a plain statement of the case. We have thought it right to speak out plainly as a duty we owe to our business men, and to point out a fault on their part which operates very seriously to their injury. No one can excuse himself. The whole is made up of parts, and unless the parts do their duty they must suffer. Every Merchant and Manufacturer who refuses to contribute his share is inflicting an actual injury on his personal interest. Just so far as the city prospers, do they and no further. If, by any means, the impression gets abroad that any neighboring city is a better market than our own, we lose by it. We contend that a better market than Pittsburgh is not to be found in the West. We have every facility for selling as varied stocks on as liberal terms as any other city west of the Alleghenies, be its geographical position what it may; and so far as Manufacturers are concerned, what one can compete with us? We would have all advertise, if it were no profit to publishers, for no other earthly reason than that other markets, our rivals to some extent, recommended themselves by their enterprise in this way. We think now, our readers will apprehend our meaning, and see that they have a personal interest where before they may not have thought of it.

As to the particular benefit of advertising to any man, we have a few words to say. Not a few of our advertisers, who never tried the experiment previous to this year, have expressed themselves to us highly gratified with the result. The necessity of the practice is shown by a short argument we have used in answer to some, who, when the subject was reasoned with them, endeavored to show that it would be no profit to them; namely, suppose your principle were carried out and no one should advertise, what then? The inference is unanswerable. Suppose no one advertised in Pittsburgh; what kind of a place would it be? who would come here to buy? Commercially speaking, it would be blotted from the map of the country. Now if, because some advertise, they and the city, generally, reap the benefit, would not the prosperity of the whole, and of each individual be immediately enhanced if all were to advertise? Suppose Pittsburgh, which has a larger population than St. Louis, were to advertise in the same proportion the merchants do in that city—would it not have a very powerful effect abroad? would not any and every person who examined our papers conclude that it must be a great place of business? It really is so, but we insist it is not shown, and so the incalculable advantages flowing from such an impression is lost, wholly lost to the city. Every man in business should calculate upon so much for advertising, just as he does for rent—it is, and must necessarily at this day and in this country be a component part of every man's business, who expects to succeed.

The general advertising of the city is mostly confined to Wholesale Grocers, Produce dealers and Commission Merchants. Our Dry Goods, Hardware, Queensware and Shoe merchants, and our manufacturers of all descriptions with few exceptions, make no use of this means of extending their business or exhibiting the amount of business done here. Who would suppose, from looking at any Pittsburgh paper, that this was a manufacturing city, and that we had a large number of Dry Goods, Hardware, Queensware and other importers and jobbers. If any one says that he thinks advertising will bring him no benefit, we differ much in opinion with him. But even if this were so, he should be willing to contribute this much to the manufacturing and commercial character of the place.

If all our manufacturers made it a point to advertise as they do in other cities, what a splendid view it would give of the business of the city, and with what a feeling of pride would Pittsburghers point to it as indicative of the wealth and business of the city. So of other branches. In St. Louis every body advertises. No wholesale dealer in any article would think of doing business without advertising largely. Our merchants and manufacturers are not niggardly in any thing which concerns the prosperity of the city, but they have strangely overlooked one very important means of promoting her character and business.

A number of our advertisers are fully aware of all that we have urged above, and they act upon their convictions—we thank them heartily for their favors to us, and so far as our exertions will go, shall do our best to promote their interests. We may observe, in conclusion, that thus far we have returned to the Mercantile community all the profits derived from their patronage, by arrangements for improving our paper in appearance, and by our efforts to make it such a Commercial and News-paper as will represent the city fairly abroad. We shall continue our labors, and improve in every respect, just as rapidly as our means will justify. We live in a go-ahead age and have no notion of falling an inch behind the times. We do not expect to see business flow to the city unless the business men in it use means to bring it here; neither do we anticipate success for our paper without strenuous exertion.

LOCOFOCO FRAUDS.

We take up considerable space to-day with an account of the most atrocious frauds of the Locofocos in Louisiana. We are sick at heart in contemplating such shameful conduct. It strikes a deadly blow at the stability of our institutions, and gives fearful indication that corruption and misrule are hereafter to govern our fair republic. What hope is there left for us when brute force takes possession of the ballot box, and tramples liberty and justice under foot! We are heartily thankful we do not belong to such a party, and that we feel that we had ten thousand times rather be defeated with Mr. Clay, than succeed with Mr. Polk by means of such unparalleled fraud and corruption.

DELAWARE.—Little Delaware is Whig all over. The Whigs have achieved a glorious triumph by electing their Governor, Electors, Representatives to Congress, and Legislators, thereby securing a U. S. Senator, which gives the Whigs a majority in the United States Senate.

The following are the returns for President:

	Clay.	Polk.
Newcastle county,	152 maj.	—
Kent,	100 "	—
Sussex,	—	40 maj.
	252	40
	40	
Clay's majority,	212	

LOUISIANA ELECTION.

Unheard of Rascality and Fraud.

We have returns from 20 parishes, which give the following result.

President, 1844 Majorities.			Governor, 1842. Majorities.	
Clay.	Polk.	W.		L. F.
1549	1601	827		1208
	1549			827
	52			381
				22
			Whig gain	359

In 1842, the Locofoco candidate was elected by 1557 majority.

From the New Orleans papers we have an account of one of the most stupendous frauds ever perpetrated in the country. This took place in the Parish Plaquemines. It was done by importing voters from New Orleans where the election only lasts for one day to this Parish where it lasts three days.

We take the following accounts from New Orleans papers:

From the New Orleans Tropic, Nov. 7.

Information was received from the Parish of Plaquemines last evening, which exhibits the most startling and stupendous frauds upon the ballot box ever witnessed in the world! The Parish is capable of polling perhaps 500 votes at the utmost, and had, when the census of 1840 was taken, a white population of THIRTEEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY ONE SOULS! including [illegible] Yet, can it be believed, that up to one o'clock yesterday, TWELVE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY THREE VOTES WERE POLLED? Strange as this may appear, it is nevertheless true! At one o'clock, the vote stood—

For Polk,	1239
For Clay,	44
Majority for Polk,	1195!!!

A crowd surrounded the polls, filling the air with screams for Polk and Dallas, and hooting at every man suspected of being a Whig. Those who voted were required to vote an open ticket, and if it was for Polk, it was received, but if for Mr. Clay, it was rudely thrust aside, and the person offering it repulsed with violence from the polls! No oath was administered, no questions asked. It was sufficient that any man desiring to vote exhibited a Polk and Dallas ticket; it was received without hesitation!

THE VOTE OF PLAQUEMINES.—We have already commented at some length upon the enormities practised at the election in the Parish of Plaquemines, but in order that our distant readers may form some idea of the real state of the case, we have been at the trouble of comparing the vote with that given at *three* previous elections. Here it is:

	1840.	1842.	1843	1844.
Whig	40	93	34	44
Locofoco	250	179	306	1239
Total vote	290	272	340	1283

If any man can look at the foregoing table, and remember that in 1840 the Parish only contained 1351 WHITE SOULS! MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN! and then say there has been no fraud, we should like to have a look at him.

From the New Orleans Bee, Nov. 7.

Atrocious Fraud and Infamy!!

We stated yesterday that ominous whispers were circulating through our streets of a contemplated STUPENDOUS SYSTEM OF FRAUD, PERJURY AND SCOUNDRELISM in the Parish of Plaquemines, whereby that Parish, with a voting population of less than five hundred, would be made to give one thousand or twelve hundred Locofoco majority. We were laughed at by a few honest Locofocos who could not conceive of the existence of such villainy, but we had received our information from sources too authentic to doubt the fact.—The system has been carried out. THE INFAMY HAS BEEN PERPETRATED. As to the mode in which it was done, the following communication from a gentleman who was present at the voting, will best demonstrate.

A number of young whigs, night before last, having learned that the locofocos had freighted a steamer with objects wearing the human form, (men they cannot be called) for the purpose of pipe laying the parish of Plaquemines, determined to watch their manœuvres, and to ascertain their destination; and to accomplish this object, chartered the steamer *Swiftsure*, which they got under way about one o'clock in the morning, some three hours after the locofoco boat had put out. About three o'clock a dense fog impeded their progress, and they were forced to lie to some two hours. At six the mist having cleared away, they came in view of the object of their pursuit, made fast to the left bank of the river. The *Swiftsure* landed on the opposite side and despatched a boat over, which shortly returned with the information that about 150 persons were being qualified to vote, and that their destination was Pointe a la Hache, where a poll would be opened at 10 o'clock. The whigs immediately got under way for that place, and the boat was soon landed opposite a staff bearing the American Ensign. Before, however, she could be made fast, the Sheriff of Plaquemines ordered the boat to be removed, in an authoritative tone, saying that it was his landing, and that it must be kept clear for a boat which he soon expected with voters on board. Not wishing to create any disturbance, the whigs advised the captain to drop down to the point, which he did, while they remained on the ground claiming the right, as *American* citizens, at least, to remain at the polls as spectators.

In a few minutes the steamer Planter, Capt Lodwick, neared the shore, his boat swarming with beings who made the air ring with shouts for Polk and Dallas. So throughly crowded was the boat that in the act of descent from the upper deck one man had to leave each side at the same time to prevent her careering over. Once on land they were marched or driven like a herd of swine to the road and there formed into a sort of line to await the arrival of the Agnes, another boat in the locofoco employ. She, however, did not detain them long, and came booming up with a crowd similar in character, though far less in number, headed by Judge Leonard who had so far forgotten that dignity that is reckoned to appertain to his office as to hurrah, and amalgamate with men who were journeying to trample upon the Constitution and desecrate that instrument the American people prize above all earthly blessings—the Ballot Box. The "Sovereigns" from the last boat having touched terra firma, fell in rear of the line first formed, and with a sort of demoniac yell rushed to the polls and commenced their work of perpetuating freedom. This was about twenty minutes after nine, and before half past ten—a little over an hour—over 350 voices had spoken for "Polk and Dallas" and "Equal Rights."

Amongst those who had been *freighted* from this city, were a large number recognized by the whigs as residents or sojourners in the three municipalities—the largest portion from the second—of whom, doubtless, over two-thirds voted on Monday. Of that fact, however, we will leave it to the authorities, with the assistance of the committee, to ascertain. We are assured, nevertheless, that a considerable number of them have been booked by the whigs who were there at the time, and that their names are down for double and fraudulent voting.

The reader will judge from the time consumed in polling 350 votes what forms of law were observed in the proceedings. A gentle man informs us that whilst he stood by the table some fifty were taken and deposited in the box, with no other question than "what name." The tickets were invariably opened, the judge saying that in that independent precinct, no man ought or *should* vote a ticket that was folded up.

SECTION BOATS.—In our last review of the market, we mentioned that 40,000 lbs pork in bulk had been shipped to Baltimore—the first this season.—We learn, since, that it was laid down from the block into the boat, and stated as packed. It was a section boat, and this incident illustrates the advantage of such craft and trucks on the railroad.

The Buffalo Advertiser makes the following remarks upon one branch of commerce peculiarly belonging to this state:

The coal trade of Pennsylvania is probably one of the most astonishing features of the internal commerce of this country. The cotton trade of the South has perhaps grown into greater magnitude, but that covers a wide extent of country, and is almost entirely dependent upon Europe for stimulus—while the traffic in coal is entirely within the control of a single state, giving employment and vitality to thousands, and developing more than any other means the resources of the Keystone state.

In 1820, the whole amount sent to market was only 365 tons. In 1830, it was 175,000 tons, in 1840, 865,400 tons; and the aggregate brought in from the different mines this season must reach more than 1,300,000 tons. Nearly 1,000,000 had reached tide-water by the 1st inst.

This is all very well; but our Buffalo contemporary falls into the same error as all other papers that notice it, do. "The whole amount," say they. Now in all their statements, there is no allusion whatever to the trade in western Pennsylvania, which of itself is an enormous item in our consumption and exports. We cannot blame them much, however; and we take occasion to say, that, we shall, hereafter, with some considerable trouble, be able to give pretty nearly the quantity of Bituminous Coal exported to markets below.—An extensive trade is expected to spring into existence on the Erie Extension in the spring and our Buffalo friends can then burn Western Pennsylvania Coal.

TEXAS—IMMEDIATE ANNEXATION.

Among the first fruits likely to be realized by the election of MR POLK to the Presidency will be the serious consequences connected with the renewed prosecution of the measure of the *immediate* annexation of Texas—a measure which cannot be consummated, as matters now stand, without compromising the National honor and incurring the risk of the evils of war. In an article on this subject, in the Madisonian we find the following paragraph.

"The verdict of the ballot box not only decides the question in favor of "*immediate*" Annexation, but it is an unequivocal expression of indignation against the shallow demagogues who charged the President and Secretary of State with a design to dismember the Union."?

As a further foreshadowing of the prospects of annexation read the following.

A great gathering of the "Democracy" of Philadelphia took place last Saturday night, and repaired to the residence of Mr. Dallas and gave him nine cheers, when Mr. D. appeared and addressed the crowd. Amongst other remarks, he observed, "that in contemplating the great mass which was before him, it was evident that we wanted more elbow room, and for that purpose Texas and Oregon were ready at hand to accommodate the swelling on onward rustling tide of Democracy!" At which interesting information the Democracy expressed their delight by the most tremendous hurrahs

READING RAILROAD.—At the last meeting of the Directors of the Reading Railroad Company, it was unanimously determined to discontinue all use of the road on the Sabbath, after the expiration of this month, thus granting to all persons in their employment the enjoyment of the weekly day of rest.

LAKE PROPELLERS.—The Buffalo Commercial speaks in terms of high praise of the propellers which are in use in five steamboats on Lake Erie. They have acquitted themselves much better than last year, and it is antic pated that the introduction of Loper's four fanned wheel will give them increased speed, while it lessens the consumption of fuel. The Erricson wheel has eight fans acting upon a cylinder. Loper's has half that number, acting directly upon the shaft, with a diminished bevel. The former has had a fair trial, and the owners of the Hercules, on the lake, are determined to test the other. A pair has been procured from the manufactory in Philadelphia, and are now being put in. The Advertiser adds that the leading ship owners of some of the upper lake ports contemplate building propellers soon, perhaps one immediately at Milwaukie, and watch with much interest the progress now making in this new application.—These and many other improvements are fast coming into use on the lakes. Those most interested find that wrought iron shafts for the large boats are the only ones to be relied upon, and are taking measures to procure them. The owners of the St. Louis have their engineer in Pittsburgh for that purpose

A MUSICAL REVOLUTION.

The following translation from the French will show the great moral advantages derived from a cultivation of vocal music:

"In the South West of Switzerland, a musical revolution is rapidly taking effect. Its watchword is harmony, its object is to give a new direction to popular singing, and its means may be found wherever there are persons willing to take a little pains, and who can find a leader to give them a little instruction, and to guide their voices in singing the songs of their country and the praises of their God.

"Long was it thought that French Switzerland could not march with the German cantons in vocal music. Long has the Lake of Geneva heard little along its shores but coarse, vulgar and obscene ballads. Lately the students of Geneva and Lausanne have labored to counteract this evil, by composing patriotic songs, and endeavoring to give them popular circulation. The effect has been happily successful, but within a small circle. The religious awakening, which is making daily progress in Switzerland, has had great effect in improving the national singing. New methods have been adopted in many schools to train the children to the execution of hymns with a fine and simple harmony, and the effects have been so far pleasing—but something was wanted to reach the mass of the people, and that has been supplied.

"A few years ago M. Kaupert, a Saxon gentlemen, who has long resided at Morges, proposed to teach gratuitously the whole population of young and willing persons in any village or small town to sing together. The rumor attracted considerable attention, and drew forth a variety of opinions. But soon his promises were realized, and all skepticism was silenced. At Morges and in the neighboring villages, concerts of the voice alone were heard, producing such a noble effect as no person in the whole country had before the least idea of. He was induced to extend his benevolent labors. He electrified as it were the whole side of the Lake of Geneva.—Everywhere the magician of song was followed by crowds.—The moral effect of this is beyond calculation already; the result excites astonishment.

"M. Kaupert commonly began in schools and other large rooms; persons of all ages and of every rank in society flocked to these meetings. It was soon necessary to ask for the use of churches; and some times large assemblies have been held in the open air. In the former places hymns are sung—and in the latter songs, patriotic and descriptive, but all are free from any immoral taint.

"These large assemblages followed his instruction and caught his method of execution with an enthusiasm perfectly astonishing. M. Kaupert's kind manner and untiring patience had a great share in producing the effects which so surprised them.

"The city of Geneva invited the musical philanthropist to visit and charm its population.—Some of the higher classes became alarmed, but in the result, they are too willingly carried down the stream. Pastors, professors, magistrates, large dies of the first rank, persons the most distinguished for learning and science, were seen side by side with children and poor people, listening and learning. When the grand meeting took place, no church could receive the multitude, and they repaired to the Place du Palais, in number 4000 singers—the effect was sublime. M. Kaupert was loaded with expressions of admiration and thanks, and a medal was struck in honor of him, a mark of respect which in Switzerland is never conferred but upon those who posesses the highest order of merit.

"At Lausanne his instructions were sought with universal avidity. Many who had been accustomed to spend their evenings in dissipation, began to employ them entirely in learning the new method. Children and their parents, all the schools, the professors and students of the college, servants and mistresses, workmen and masters, persons who had been the most opposed to each other in religion and politics—the inhabitants of different villages distinguished by banners—all were attracted, all seemed of one heart and soul. When the previous training was complete a day was fixed for the grand concert. More than 2,000 singers were arranged in the great church, the noblest Gothic building in Switzerland: the flags of villages and societies were tastefully disposed on an ivy clad tower; the vast multitude who came to hear were crowded within and without; and then was sung a hymn, to an air of Luther's composing, simple, grave, noble, but oh! the effect!—no words can utter it; the impression will never be forgotten. Other hymns were sung, and a most touching patriotic song, the words of which we owe to M. Oliver, named La Potrie, Our Country, Helvetia—Helvetia."—Polytechnic Review.

Delegates to the National Sabbath Convention,

TO MEET IN BALTIMORE ON THE 27TH INST

☞ The following persons have been appointed by the Sabbath Association of Pittsburgh and Allegheny to attend the National Sabbath Convention.

Hon. Harmar Denny, Rev. Drs Herron, Black, Campbell, Riddle, Pressly, Wilson, Dyer, Rev. Messrs. Preston, Bryan, Ewing, Kerr, Kenny, Avery, A. W. Black, White, Rodgers, Williams, Passavant, Judge Greer, Judge Baird, Dr. Wray, Dr. Hannen, Messrs. Hogg, Jno. Irvine, J. W. Buchanan, John McGill, Peter Graff, Samuel Church, Isaiah Dickey, John Floyd, G. Adams, Mos. Atwood, Neville B. Craig, Bingham, Williams, Murphy, and Captain Beers.

Ordered that the list be published in the papers friendly to the objects of the Convention.

nov 19 A. W. BLACK, Sec'y.

PITTSBURGH—NOVEMBER 30, 1844.

CONGRESS.

This body meets on next Monday week. All eyes will then be turned to Washington, as the developments of the session will probably shadow forth, with great certainty, the principles and measures of the incoming administration. It is thought by many, with much reason, that an immediate assault will be made on the Tariff, and a fierce struggle take place for the Annexation of Texas. John Tyler will hardly give up what he considers the *glory* of this measure to his successor, and will use strenuous efforts to accomplish his object. The sub-Treasury will also come forward, and be urged with all the pertinacity and zeal which the late victory has imparted to the friends of the leg-treasurers.

To the Senate, must the nation look in this time of trial. That body, conservative in its very nature, will be still more so, by the predominance of Whig influence, backed by a powerful party. If the Senate stands firm much evil may be prevented. But it is difficult to tell what course some of the Southern Senators may be induced to take, after they have witnessed Pennsylvania and New York voting for an Anti-Tariff candidate, and the Abolitionists of the North rejoicing over the success of the slave-extending party.

It is now said at the South, that the Protective principle is dead—that it died with the defeat of its great advocate, Mr. Clay. It is also boasted that Texas will be annexed, and that before the expiration of James K. Polk's term of office they will have two slave States admitted into the Union from that territory. Then they will put the Whig Tariff men of the North at defiance, as with the aid of the ough-faced Democrats, who, with liberty always on their lips and base submission in their conduct, they will be ever able to manage affairs to suit themselves.

This is the way they talk, and there is no doubt that they will endeavor to carry out their plans.—As far as Annexation and the repeal of the Tariff are concerned, we fear they will succeed, but when the first state from Texas knocks for admission, the Confederacy will be shaken from centre to circumference. If the friends of Northern rights and free-labor then fail, all is lost! We do not believe a slave state, carved out of Texas, can be admitted into the Union as it at present exists. Dissolution will result from pressing the matter, unless, indeed, the people of the Northern states will consent to be hewers of wood and drawers of water to Southern Slaveocrats forever!

MASSACHUSETTS.—The result of the election in Massachusetts has given unalloyed gratification to the Whig party. That state as famed for her intelligence as her patriotism, for her uprightness and honor in her business transactions, as her shrewdness and political wisdom, has given Clay a greater majority than Polk has received in New York, Pennsylvania and Virginia combined. If the popular vote decided the question, she would overbalance all these.

Another gratifying fact, is the re-election of the venerable ADAMS, who is willing to sacrifice his ease, so pleasant in old age, and consecrate his latest hours for the good of his country. If the great wrong of the Annexation of Texas is accomplished, one noble voice, tottering over the grave, will protest against the outrage. May his life long be spared for the service of his ungrateful country.

☞ The Cincinnati Gazette is in favor of clinging to the Whig organization and Whig principles.

CAMPAIGN OF '48.—The Uniontown Democrat has placed at the head of its columns, Gen. Winfield Scott, of New Jersey for President, and Gov. James C. Jones, of Tennessee, for Vice President, to be supported in 48

M. E. EPISCOPACY.—Bishop Soule, the senior Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, has invited Bishop Andrew to join him in his visitation of the Southern Conferences. Bishop Andrew has consented thereto, commencing with the Virginia Conference of Lynchburg. On his way thither Bishop Andrew preached twice at Charleston, to very large congregations.

TENNESSEE.

The vote in this State is very close. We do not doubt, however, that Mr. Clay has carried the State. The Nashville Banner, of Nov. 13, contains the following

RECAPITULATION.

Clay's majority in East Tennessee,		2699
" " West Tennessee,		1770
		4469
Polk's maj. in Middle Tenn.	3474	
" " 1843 in counties to be heard from,	664	
		4138
		331
There are reported gains for Polk in the counties of Morgan and Bradley of	55	
In Campbell of	20	
		75
		256

With Fentress from which we have no reports.

In our table we give 99 Polk gain in Sevier Co. We have since seen a letter which gives a Whig gain of 43; which is further confirmed by the following from the Knoxville Register:

SEVIER.

All the precincts have been heard from except two. The vote for Polk thus far is 51—the two remaining precincts polled four Loco votes last year. Clay's vote is not given, but is reported to be larger than the Whig vote of last year.

With these corrections the majority for Mr. Clay will be **398**, which no gain in Fentress county can overcome.

OHIO.—The official returns of the Presidential election in Ohio give the following result.

PRESIDENT, 1844.

Clay.	Polk.	Birney.
155,113	149,061	8,050
149,061		

6,052 Clay's maj.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The official returns from all the counties in this state except McKean (which is reported 125 for Polk) have been received, and they foot up as follows:

PRESIDENT. '44.	GOVERNOR. '44.	PRESIDENT '40
Clay. Polk.	Markle. Shunk.	Harrison. V. B'n.
160,863 167,241	156,114 160,403	144,018 143,675

Majority for Polk, 6,378; Shunk, 4,289; Harrison, 343.

MARYLAND ELECTION.

OFFICIAL.

	1844.		1840.	
	Clay.	Polk.	Har.	V B
Allegany,	1424	1491	1271	1003
Anne Arundel,	1777	1503	1605	1334
Baltimore city,	3413	8386	7296	7326
Baltimore county,	2301	2716	1941	2620
Calvert,	451	344	494	425
Caroline,	650	552	690	537
Carroll,	1784	1691	1554	1610
Cecil,	1527	1504	1443	1314
Charles,	785	519	841	502
Dorchester,	1377	903	1331	839
Frederick,	3190	2994	2958	2624
Harford,	1517	1247	1342	1248
Kent,	718	527	678	475
Montgomery,	1124	852	1099	665
Prince George's,	1054	666	1017	609
Queen Anne's,	719	722	778	661
Somerset,	1449	902	15 6	848
St. Mary's,	783	468	896	415
Talbot,	795	712	749	683
Washington,	2633	2565	2485	2290
Worcester,	1453	909	1494	691
	35984	32676	34533	28759
	32676		28759	
Clay's maj.	3308	Har's maj.	4774	

At the late Governor's election, Pratt (W.) received 35,040 votes, and Carroll (L. F.) 34,492.

The Beginning of the End.

The Baltimore Patriot says:

"We are informed upon unquestionable authority that three merchants in this city had contemplated building, or having built, each, a ship apiece in case of the election of Henry Clay to the Presidency.—Since, however, it has been rendered certain that Mr. Polk is elected, they have abandoned the idea, fearing that the policy which will be pursued by him and his party, would so paralize business and commerce, as to render the enterprise contemplated by them unprofitable.

The Utica Gazette says:

We understand that arrangements had nearly been completed to start a large woollen manufacturing establishment in this city, with a capital of $100,000, the foundation of which would have been laid this fall, but as the people of the United States have decided in favor of the British manufactures, the design will be abandoned. Thus an annual distribution of from twenty to thirty thousand dollars in wages, which would have found their way to our merchants, tailors, shoemakers, &c., and the farmers in our vicinity, is prevented, and the money will in stead be shipped to pay the wages of British operatives.

The Troy Whig says:—

The probability of Polk's election has compelled several large manufacturers in this and Albany counties to adopt measures for the immediate curtailment of their business.

The Baltimore American says:—

We learn that purchases of land and iron ore-banks have been made in Baltimore county, and that the necessary preparations were in a state of great forwardness to erect two extensive Iron Works—one on the York Turnpike, and the other in a different direction—which were to have been put in operation without delay. The defeat of Mr. Clay, and the apprehension of the reduction of the present duty on iron, have caused the projectors to suspend operations; and we learn that the projects, if not abandoned altogether, will at least be suspended for a time. The parties concerned in these enterprises are entirely distinct. Each of these contemplated establishments would have given employment to a large number of workmen, and food to nearly one thousand persons, and would beside have added to the wealth of the County and the State.

The New York Tribune says:

Now that it is all but certain that Polk is chosen President, we begin to hear some of the consequences thereof. We will barely mention some of them:

A heavy block of houses, which was to be built in our city, has been countermanded. So of several new factories in this State and elsewhere. One large establishment has already contracted its business so as to dispense with 140 hands, and is preparing to contract still farther. Agricultural Produce has generally declined in price in our market since the defeat of Mr Clay was rendered morally certain. One man who had orders to buy Twenty-five Thousand barrels of Flour in our City has had the orders countermanded. A general depression pervades our business circles. What is the cause?

The Evening Post makes merry over the fall of Stocks, and another journal declares this the result of a want of *confidence* rather than of money! Sure enough! Our men of Capital and Enterprise have *not* confidence—how should they have?—in Loco-Focoism?

The way it was done.

The Utica Gazette furnishes us with the following incidents of the late election in that city. The same game was no doubt played in other parts of this State, and wherever the Locofoco and Liberty party leaders found it necessary or convenient to play into each other's hands. Their knavery will yet work its own retribution:

At one poll, a neophyte Liberty man, who had tabernacled with four parties, (exclusive of Mormonism,) within about as many years, but hailing in st recently from the embraces of Locofocoism peddled Liberty tickets and Polk and Dallas tickets as occasion served, and has since declared that if Birney had stood a chance of being elected he would not have voted for him. The Liberty Alderman of the Third Ward, elected by the Locofocos last spring in consideration of Liberty votes for the Locofoco Mayor, and who has in the Common Council, on every party division, acted with the Locofoco party, took occasion to serve as door keeper to the polls in the Fourth Ward, and, as we are informed, succeeded in getting twenty Abolitionists, who had determined to vote for Mr. Clay, to vote for Texas and Slavery. He has therefore to answer for the deeds of twenty chain riveters besides his own. Who could wish any recreant a worse fate than this reflection?

☞ The New York Courier and Enquirer, ridicules the idea that the Whig party is to be dissolved. The fact that Whigs are generally friendly to a change in the Naturalization Laws, is no reason why the Whigs should give up their organization to go into another. This measure will be incorporated into the Whig party, in connexion with our other republican principles. Those only who wish to form a party on one principle alone, have occasion to join the Native American ranks. Whig native Americans are much better suited in the Whig party where all their cherished principles can be carried out. The Courier says;

The WHIGS have only to STAND FAST and all will yet be well! They are planted upon the rock of Republican principles; they know that the great majority of the American people are with them; they fight beneath a banner which no true-hearted American will ever desert: though defeated, they are defeated upon the heaviest vote, and by the smallest majority, ever cast: and, if they will but be patient for a season longer, their triumph is certain. Let them, then, STAND FIRM—*in their own ranks*—and the country will yet be safe!

THE NEW DYNASTY.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald shadows forth in the extract of a letter below coming political events. Time will show how much truth there is in these speculations, but Pennsylvanians will see from this what is already talked of for their benefit—a tariff of 17 or 20 per cent. Such may be the fruits of their folly.

A grand movement is now contemplated by the President and Mr. Calhoun, which will be first broken in the next message to Congress, and which those gentlemen, in connexion with the other members of the administration, are now maturing in all its most important points. This movement may be regarded as a Tyler Calhoun movement, embracing a plan for the organization of the democratic party in Congress, during the next session, on those principles which have received the approbation of the people at the recent elections; and also looking forward to the accession of Mr. Polk, and the creation of a set of influences, and a peculiarity of position to which he will be under the necessity of submitting during his Presidency.

In furtherance of those views we learn that the President and Secretary of State consider the election of Mr. Polk and defeat of Mr. Clay as a direct approval by the people of the United States of all the measures, both domestic and foreign, with which they may be identified during their possession of power. In particular, Mr. Tyler believes that to him and his friends, in a great measure, Mr. Polk is indebted for his election. Accordingly, the recent treaty for the annexation of Texas, rejected by the Senate—the treaty of commerce with the Zoll-Verein, also rejected by the Senate, are considered to have been approved by the decision of the people in the election, and they will be renewed at the next session of Congress, and placed before the Senate in some shape or other. Indeed in relation to Texas, it may be a question whether the whole subject will not be brought up again, and placed at once before both Houses of Congress.

Other reforms will be proposed at the opening of Congress, probably amongst them a reduction of the Post Office rates—a reform and modification of the naval system—and the introduction of steam lines to Europe in the manner attempted by France and England. The most important movements of the administration, however, will be developed on the opening of the next session of Congress, and will undoubtedly have reference to a revival of the negotiations for the annexation of Texas, and an effort to modify the tariff and bring down the duties to 17, 20, or 22 per cent. In the House of Representatives Mr. Calhoun will, without doubt, re-organize the democratic party on the principles decided upon by the people in the recent election, and so will form and shape every thing, as almost to compel Mr Polk, when he reaches the White House on the 4th of March next, to assume all the ground that they have prepared for him, with the additional assumption of Mr. Calhoun in the Cabinet itself. If this should be the case, the ascendency of the South Carolina statesman, with all his views, will be placed beyond the possibility of a doubt in the coming administration; and we do not see by what means, or in what way, Mr Van Buren and his friends can prevent the success of the South Carolina policy.

HONOR TO THE PATRIOT.

The Philadelphians, says the New York Tribune, contemplate a grand and fitting testimonial to our Great Statesman. They propose, to raise by small subscriptions—none to exceed five dollars—the sum of twenty thousand dollars, to be paid to Powers, the Sculptor, for a statue of Mr. Clay, to be placed in a suitable building in one of the public squares of that city. Probably since the death of the Father of his Country there has never at any time been sorrow so pervading and so profound as that which follows the discovery that Mr. Clay is defeated.—The intelligent and right-minded regard him with an affection which no other public man ever inspired, and which is only surpassed by that devotion to country which induced the desire of his election to the Presidency. Henry Clay is defeated—worse than that, the People are defeated—and the last suffer. For him the Presidency had few if any attractions, except such as it was invested with by patriotism. It could add nothing to his greatness or to his reputation. Who would not rather be Henry Clay than be President? If there be any such, we pity him. How true, how much truer than ever before, are the following lines written by Whittier:

"HE IS NOT FALLEN!"

NOT FALLEN! No! as well the tall
And pillared Allegheny fall—
As well Ohio's giant tide
Roll backward in its mighty track,
As he, Columbia's hope and pride,
The slandered and the sorely tried,
In his triumphant course turn back.

HE IS NOT FALLEN! Seek to bind
The chainless and unbidden wind;
Oppose the torrent's headlong course,
And turn aside the whirlwind's force;
But deem ye not the mighty mind
Will cower befor the blast of hate,
Or quail at dark and causeless ill;
For though all else be desolate,
It stoops not from its high estate—
A Marius 'mid the ruin still.

HE IS NOT FALLEN! Every breeze
That wanders o'er Columbia's bosom;
From wild Penobscot's forest trees,
From ocean shores, from inland seas,
Or where the rich magnolia's blossom
Floats, snow-like, on the sultry wind,
Is booming onward on his ear,
A homage to his lofty mind—
A meed the falling never find,
A praise which patriots only hear.

STAR OF THE WEST! A million eyes
Are turning gladly unto him;
The shrine of old idolatries
Before his kindling light grows dim!
And men awake as from a dream,
Or meteors dazzling to betray;
And bow before his purer beam,
The earnest of a better day.

ALL HAIL! the hour is hastening on
When, vainly tried by slander's flame,
Columbia shall behold her son

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

PITTSBURGH—NOVEMBER 22, 1844.

The Pittsburgh Morning Post, a paper which we notice with loathing, had the following article yesterday morning:

His career has now closed. The last struggle is over, and after a quarter of a century of corrupt bargaining and intriguing, Mr. Clay has lost the game for which he played so boldly and unscrupulously. He has failed to reach the goal for which he sacrificed his honest principles, for which he sold his constituents, and for which he violated every principle of political honesty and every feeling of manly independence. He will now be cast off by the party to which he has clung so long, and for which he has sacrificed so much, as being no longer worthy of their support, in as much as the odium of his political career prevented them from getting the reins of Government into their hands. *"His career is now to close,"* and political moralists will hereafter point to his baffled ambition to prove that a free and enlightened people will never confide their interests to those who attempt to obtain power by fraud, falsehood and corruption. Such have been the means used by Henry Clay to accomplish his purposes, ever since he deserted the Democratic party; and in every instance he has failed to obtain the object for which he has toiled and struggled through life. May such be the fate of all who strive for power by other means than the honest preferences of the people, and who, if they could obtain it, would use it for the aggrandizement of the wealthy few while they would debase and oppress the "toiling millions."

Men conversant with the history and heat of parties in active contest know how to make allowance for extravagant and even bitter expressions. But we all look for abatement of feeling and sobriety of speech when the controversy is over. In the above editorial however, so remarkable for atrocity and malignity, there is not to be found a single palliation. It is a cool, deliberate, unmitigated slander—wilful, perverse and uncalled for, except by that malice which delights to torture, rend, and utterly destroy, by any and every means, which an envious and poisonous detraction from public worth can invent. The editors of the Post, in place of vilifying Mr. Clay as they have just done, should cover their own faces with shame, and be humbled into contrition for their own course, and that of their party, to defeat his election. They are determined, however, to filch from success the credit and the confidence due to truth alone. The world, even the political world, degraded in some respects as it is, knows well, if the editors of the Post do not, that if success in any enterprise is the measure of its worth, that every crime may be justified.

By what means did James K. Polk's nomination prevail, against the instruction positively given to a majority of the Democratic Convention? By a trick—a fraud, as glaring and shameless as ever received conviction in a Court of justice, or punishment in a penitentiary. By what means was matter accumulated to render this fraud palatable to those who perpetrated and ratified it? By a national outrage in John Tyler's Cabinet—a pretended negotiation for the admission of Texas into the Union, too ridiculous to be entertained by the Senate, or by the public, except as a means of defeating the nomination of Mr. Van Buren, who would not procure it, by his own degradation, and that of his country in the family of civilized nations. Thus substituting for all the known principles of the so called Democratic party, in the Presidential contest, the single one, of dismembering a neighboring republic, and wresting from it a portion of its territory, decided by the United States to Mexico, and of which, by the laws of nations, and our own treaties, we cannot justly deprive her, but by her free consent.

And again, by what prominent means was Mr. Clay assailed, and James K. Polk commended? By representing the latter in Pennsylvania as being as much and more friendly to her peculiar interests than Mr. Clay, when the acts of each, and the parties respectively supporting them, give the lie direct to all such pretensions. Thus securing Pennsylvania for James K. Polk, at the hazard of her best interests. By the nomination of Silas Wright in New York, for Governor, under whose personal influence, which stood opposed to the fraud in the Convention against Mr. Van Buren, that great state was seduced into the false position of aiding in the outrage designed against Mexico, by the Cabinet duplicity of John Tyler, J. C. Calhoun, and other reckless men, who, to perpetuate slavery would dissolve the Union. And by what means has the Post and its coadjutors, in their deliberate fraud against Mr. Van Buren,—against the peace and honor of the country,—against the acknowledged interests of Pennsylvania, succeeded?

1. By accepting as if just, the disgrace of Mr. Van Buren by those who were instructed to vote for him, and thus sacrificing the principles of their own party for the Annexation of Texas, to which the Post stood opposed, and the extension of slavery.

2. By a reiteration of the stale, and scandalous calumny of George Kramer & Co., against Mr. Clay, which was disproved by James Buchanan, Gen. Jackson's own witness, and which the history of the falsehood has branded with eternal infamy.

3. By a pretended respect for certain personal habits, which every intelligent man knows, that Mr. Clay, J. K. Polk and Gen. Jackson, and the great mass of southern politicians, share in common, —duelling, swearing,—of which vice Andrew Jackson was the prime—horse racing, card playing—evils it is true, but as much a sin in the early days of Andrew Jackson, as in the early days of Henry Clay.

4. By invoking the aid of the foreign population of the country, appealing to their passions and prejudices, by slandering the friends of Mr. Clay as enemies to religious liberty, as church burners, murderers, &c., contrary to the facts in any case whatever.

5. And finally what is the ground of the Post's rejoicing? Success! Success! A fraud sanctioned by many frauds, a bad act for worse ends, rendered palatable to its deceived victims, by fraud upon fraud!! Oh shame, where is thy blush!!!

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The States named in the following table have chosen Electers who will vote in the manner here designated:

	CLAY.	POLK.
MARYLAND,	8	
OHIO,	23	
PENNSYLVANIA,		26
CONNECTICUT	6	
RHODE ISLAND,	4	
NEW HAMPSHIRE,		6
SOUTH CAROLINA,		9
VIRGINIA,		17
NEW JERSEY,	7	
NEW YORK,		36
NORTH CAROLINA,	11	
GEORGIA,		10
KENTUCKY,	12	
MICHIGAN,		5
DELAWARE,	3	
INDIANA,		12
MAINE,		9
MASSACHUSETTS,	12	
ILLINOIS,		9
MISSOURI,		7
VERMONT,	6	
MISSISSIPPI,		6
	92	152

Tennessee, Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama, and Louisiana, not sufficiently heard from.

The Electors of President, under the act of Congress of 1792, are required to assemble at the seat of Government of their respective States on the first Monday (second day) of December, and give their votes for President and Vice President of the United States.

VERMONT.

"The Star that never sets."

The Green Mountain Boys have given a noble majority for Clay and Frelinghuysen. Returns from 82 towns stand thus: Clay, 12,218; Polk, 6, 89; Birney 1,392; showing a net Whig gain of 2,028 over the vote for Governor in September. Mr. Clay's majority over Polk will be at least *Ten Thousand* in the State, and five thousand over Polk and Birney.

LOUISIANA ELECTION.

The New Orleans Tropic of the 9th instant has returns from 27 parishes, which give Mr. Clay a majority of 724. It adds—

If the remaining parishes come in any thing like what our friends have anticipated, the state is ours by a small majority, notwithstanding the immense frauds practised in Plaquemines! Under any circumstances the vote must be close beyond any former precedent, so close that the actual result cannot be ascertained for some days to come.

Speculations are useless of course. They will neither change facts or opinions, yet we do not give up the state. Unless the locofocos have swindled us largely in the Red River parishes, we think, after a careful survey of the whole field that Louisiana has proved true to herself and to Henry Clay.

The New Orleans Picayune of the 10th instant contains returns from 27 parishes, two of them different from those in the Tropic, in which Mr. Clay's majority is 430.

The Bee of the 9th is fearful that frauds have been committed in some of the parishes to be heard from, and that the State has gone for Polk and Dallas.

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

Returns are in from all the counties in North Carolina but one, and so far the Whig majority is 3,937. Hyde, the county to hear from, usually gives from 200 to 300 majority for the Whigs.

KENTUCKY ELECTION.

Mr. Clay's majority in 53 counties is 11,526.

VIRGINIA ELECTION.

The Richmond Enquirer of Friday contains official and reported returns from all the counties in the State but five, which give Polk a majority of 7,222. The five counties yet to be heard from gave Harrison a majority of 45.

MISSISSIPPI.

All the returns indicate that Polk has carried this State. The New Orleans Bulletin of the 9th says:

We have received reports of majorities from various voting precincts in the counties of Mississippi, bordering on the river, which indicate a very fair Whig vote—but several citizens from that State give their opinion that Polk will receive a clear majority of the votes.

TENNESSEE.—No returns yet from Fentress county. The Nashville Whig claims 400 majority for Clay.

☞ THE CULTIVATOR ALMANAC, for 1845, by Luther Tucker, editor of the Cultivator, Albany, New York, has just been published by J. W. Cook of this city. This is a valuable Almanac for farmers.

HENRY CLAY.

Mr. Clay's hundreds of thousands of warm friends, will be pleased to read the following from the Louisville Journal. The patriot rises above the private feelings of the man. In defeat, Mr. Clay thinks only of his country. His country first, last and forever.

Reports have been circulated here and no doubt have gone abroad, that Mr. Clay is very ill. The report is without the shadow of foundation. We are happy to inform Mr. Clay's many warm and devoted friends, that he not only enjoys most excellent health, but exhibits the same buoyancy of spirits that has so often distinguished him in many dark and trying hours during his long and eventful public life.

A number of friends who waited upon Mr. Clay a few days since to make known to him the result of the election, were astonished, that he received the news with a cheerfulness almost amounting to pleasure. "My friends," said he, 'it would be ridiculous for me to say I do not feel disappointed—but I feel so chiefly for you and for our country; as regards myself, I am relieved from a load of anxiety. I have ever been ready and willing to serve my country, even with my life. I allowed my name to be used in the late contest, because it was unanimously called for, for the sake of the Union; and I am consoled by the fact that I have been supported by the intelligence and patriotism of the nation. Now, I hope to spend the remainder of my days in peace and quiet."

Envy, hatred, and malice, have spent their utmost fury upon the head of this great and noble-hearted patriot. Posterity will do him that justice which a party faction, hesitating at nothing however vile and false and slanderous, has refused.

History will place the patriot Clay side by side with the immortal Washington and the eloquent Patrick Henry."

BANK DIRECTORS.

The following named gentlemen were on Monday last chosen as Directors for the ensuing year in the several Banks of this city:

BANK OF PITTSBURGH.

John Graham,	Wm. McKnight,
James Dalzell,	James Wood,
Thomas Bakewell,	D. T. Morgan,
C. Anshutz,	George Hogg,
Wm Holmes,	C. F. Spang,
John Bissell,	M. Leech,
	Charles Avery.

EXCHANGE BANK.

Wm. Robinson, jr.,	Thos Hanna,
D. C. Stockton,	Morgan Robertson,
S. Stoner,	Wm. Lippincott,
Wm. Bagaley,	John Grier,
Harvey Childs,	B. A. Fahnestock,
Geo A. Bayard,	R. T. Kennedy,
	Wm. J. Howard.

MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURER'S BANK

M. Tiernan,	J. H. Shoenberger,
T. Scott,	P. McCormick,
G. R. White,	Jno. Anderson,
J. W. Burbridge,	Wm Morrison,
F. G. Bailey,	R Galway,
W. McCandless,	G. E. Warner,
	R. C Townsend

Washington's Farewell to his Army.

DECEMBER 4, 1783.

Can tyrants but by tyrants conquer'd be,
And freedom find no champion and no child,
Such as Columbia saw arise, when she
Sprang forth a Pallas, arm'd and undefiled?
Or must such minds be nourished in the wild
Deep in the unpruned forest 'midst the roar
Of cataracts, where nursing nature smiled
On infant Washington? Has earth no more
Such seed within her breast, or Europe no such shore?

BYRON.

The Revolution was over. The eight years' conflict had ceased, and warriors were now to separate forever, turning their weapons into ploughshares, and their camps into workshops.—The spectacle, though a sublime and glorious one, was yet attended with sorrowful feelings—for, alas! in the remains of that gallant army of patriot soldiers, now about to disband without pay, without support, stalked poverty, want, and disease—the country had not the means to be grateful.

The details of the condition of many of the officers and soldiers at that period, accordingly to history and the oral tradition, were melancholy in the extreme. Possessing no means of patrimonial inheritance to fall back upon—thrown out of even the perlious support of the soldier at the commencement of winter, and hardly fit for any other duty than that of the camp—their situation can be as well imagined as described.

A single instance, as a sample of the situation of many of the officers, as related of the conduct of Baron Steuben, may not be amiss. When the main body of the army was disbanded at Newburg, and the veteran soldiers were bidding a parting farewell to each other, Lieutenant Colonel Cochran, an aged soldier of the New Hampshire line, remarked with tears in his eyes, as he shook hands with the Baron:

"For myself, I could stand it, but my wife and daughters are in the garret of that wretched tavern, and I have no means of removing them."

"Come, come," said the Baron, "Don't give way thus. I will pay my respects to Mrs. Cochran and her daughters."

When the good old soldier left them, their countenances were warm with gratitude; for he left them all he had.

In one of the Rhode Island regiments were several companies of black troops, who had served throughout the whole war, and their bravery and discipline were unsurpassed. The Baron observed one of these wounded negroes on the wharf, at Newburg, apparently in great distress.

"What's the matter, brother soldier?"

"Why, Master Baron, I want a dollar to get home with, now the Congress has no further use for me."

The Baron was absent a few moments, and returned with a silver dollar, which he had borrowed.

"There, it is all I could get—take it."

The negro received it with joy, hailed a sloop which was passing down the river to New York, and, as he reached the deck, took off his hat, and said—

"God bless Master Baron."

These are only single illustrations of the condition of the army, at the close of the war. Indeed, Washington had this in view, at the close of his farewell address to the army at Rock Hill, in November, 1783:

"And being now to conclude these, his last public orders, to take his ultimate leave in a short time of the military character, and to bid a final adieu to the armies he has so long had the honor to command, he can only again offer, in their behalf, his commendations to their country, and his prayer to the God of armies.

"May ample justice be done them here and may the choicest of heaven's favors, both here and hereafter, attend those who, under divine auspices, have secured innumerable blessings for others.

"With these wishes, and this benediction, the commander-in-chief is about to retire from service. The curtain of separation will soon be drawn, and the military scene to him will be closed forever!"

The closing of this "military scene," I am about to relate.

New York had been occupied by Washington on the 25th of November. A few days after, he notified the president of Congress, which body was then in session, at Annapolis, in Maryland, that as the war was now closed, he should consider it his duty to proceed thence, and surrender to that body the commission which he had received from them more than seven years before.

The morning of the 4th of December, 1783, was a sad and heavy one to the remnant of the American army in the city of New York. The noon of that day was to witness the farewell of Washington—he was to bid adieu to his military comrades forever. The officers who had been with him in the solemn council, the privates who had fought and charged in the "heavy fight" under his orders, were to hear his commands no longer—the manly form and dignified countenance of the "great captain," was henceforth to live only in their memories.

As the hour of noon approached, the whole garrison, at the request of Washington himself, was put in motion and marched down Broad street to Francis tavern, his headquarters. He wished to take leave of private soldiers alike with the officers, and bid them all adieu. His favorite light infantry were drawn up in line facing inwards, through Pearl street, to the foot of White Hall, where a barge was in readiness to convey him to Powels's Hook.

Within the dining room of the tavern were assembled the general and field officers to take their farewell.

Assembled there where Knox, Greene, Steuben, Gates, Clinton, and others, who had served with him faithfully and truly in the "tented field;" but alas! where were others who had entered the war with him seven years before. Their bones crumbled in the soil from Canada to Georgia.—Montgomery had yielded up his life at Quebec, Wooster at Danbury, Woodhull was barbarously murdered whilst a prisoner at the battle of Long Island, Mercer fell mortally wounded at Princeton, brave and chivalric Laurens, after displaying the most heroic courage in the trenches at Yorktown, died in a trifling skirmish in South Carolina, the brave but eccentric Lee was no longer living, and Putnam, like, a helpless child, was stretched upon the bed of sickness. Indeed, the battle-field and time had thinned the ranks which had entered with him in the conflict.

Washington entered the room—the hour of separation had come. As he raised his eye, and glanced on the faces of those assembled, a tear coursed down his cheek, and his voice was tremulous as he saluted them. Nor was he alone—men,

"Albeit unused to the melting mood."

stood around him, whose uplifted hands to cover their brows, told that the tear, which they in vain attempted to conceal, bespoke the anguish they could not hide.

After a moment's conversation, Washington called for a glass of wine. It was brought him—turning to his officers, he thus addressed them: "With a heart full of love and gratitude, I now take my final leave of you. I most devoutly wish your latter days may be as prosperous and happy as your former ones have been glorious and honorable." He then raised the glass to his lips, drank, and added: "I cannot come to each of you to take my leave, but shall be obliged to you, if each of you will take me by the hand."

General Knox, who stood neerest, burst into tears, and advanced—incapable of utterance.—Washington grasped him by the hand, and embraced him. The officers came up successively and took an affectionate leave. No words were spoken, but all was the "silent eloquence of tears." What were mere words at such a scene? Nothing. It was the feeling of the heart—thrilling, though unspoken.

When the last of the officers had embraced him, Washington left the room followed by his comrades, and passed through the lines of light infantry. His step was slow and measured—his head uncovered, and the tears flowing thick and fast as he looked from side to side at the veterans to whom he now bade adieu forever. Shortly an event occurred more touching than all the rest.—A gigantic soldier, who had stood by his side at Trenton, stepped forth from the ranks, and extended his hand:

"Farewell, my beloved General, farewell!"

Washington grasped his hand in convulsive emotion, in both of his. All discipline was now at an end, the officers could not restrain the men as they rushed forward to take Washington by the hand, and the sobsand tears of the soldiers told how deeply engraven upon their affections was the ove of their commander

At length, Washington reached the barge at White Hall, and entered it. At the first stroke of the oar, he rose, and turning to the companions of his glory, by waving his hat, bade them a suent adieu; their answer was only in tears; officers and men, with glistening eyes, watched the receding boat till the form of their noble commander was lost in the distance.

Contrast the farewell of Washington to his army at White Hall, in 1784, and the adieu of Napoleon to his army Fontainbleau, in 1814! The one had accomplished every wish of his heart; his noble exertions had achieved the independence of his country, and he longed to retire to the bosom of his home—his ambition was satisfied. He fought for no crown or sceptre, but for equality and the mutual happiness of his fellow beings. No taint of tyranny, no breath of slander, no whisper of duplicity, marred the fair proportions of his public or private life—but

"He wasa man, take him for all in all,
We ne'er shall look upon his like again."

The other great soldier was the disciple of selfish ambition. He raised the iron weapon of war to crush only that he might rule.—What to him were the cries of the widows and orphans? He passed to a throne by making the dead bodies of their protectors his stepping stones. Ambition, self, were the gods of idolatry, and to them he sacrificed hecatombs of his fellow-men for the aggrandizement of personal glory. Enthusiasm points with fearful wonder to the name of Napoleon, whilst justice, benevolence, freedom, and all the concomitants, which constitute the true happiness of man, shed almost a divine halo around the name and character of Washington.

Allegheny County T. A. Association.

☞ A quarterly meeting of the Allegheny county T. A. Associat on will be held in Lebanon church, Mifflin township, on Friday, the 13th December next, at 11 o'clock A. M. I. J. ASHBRIDGE,

nov 21—w Sec'y to the Ex. Com.

SATINETTS—A supply of dark mixt, South's mixt, Blue, Black, Plaid and Striped Cassinetts, at the lowest cash prices, to be had at the wholesale and retail Dry Goods house of [nov21] W. R. MURPHY.

FANCY PLAID CLOAKINGS—A further supply, of various styles, and at the lowest prices, at nov 21 W. R. MURPHY'S.

Black English Merinos—A very full assortment, at low prices for quality, lately received at the Dry Goods house of [nov19] W. R. MURPHY.

Blanket Shawls—A large supply, and offered low, wholesale and retail, lately received at W. R. MURPHY'S,
nov 19 N. E. corner Fourth and Market sts.

Fresh Teas, Fruits, &c.

6 BOXES Y. H. Tea of superior quality;
6 do Prime Lemons;
4 boxes Italian Vermicelli;
4 " Maccoroni;
1 case Anchovus,
3 kegs Malaga Grapes;
3 cases Preserved Ginger, just rec'd and for sale by
nov 16 REINHART & STRONG, 140 Liberty st.

Fresh Raisins—A few boxes new Bunch Raisins, just received and for sale by
REINHART & STRONG,
nov 9 140 Liberty street

Almanacs for 1845

A LARGE stock of Almanacs on hand:

American Temperance Union Almanac,	
Sailors' Almanac,	Family Christian Almanac
Presbyterian do.	Looms' do.
Franklin do.	

For sale by the gross or dozen. All kinds of Country Produce taken in payment. J. HARRIS.
nov 13-d&2tw Agt. and Com. Merchant, 9 Fifth st

Commercial Record.

PITTSBURGH BOARD OF TRADE.

COMMITTEE FOR NOVEMBER, 1844.

W. J. HOWARD.····J. F. KELLY.····T. J. BIGHAM.

WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

Ashes—₱ lb.
Pots ····· 3¼@3¾
Pearls ····· 4¼@4¾
Scorchings ····· 3¼@3½
Saleratus ····· 4¼@4½
Ale—₱ bbl
XX Ale ····· —@7,00
Common ····· —@6,00
Axes—₱ dozen.
Holmes' ····· —@12,00
Mann's ····· 13,00@14,00
Anchors—₱ lb.
Junata ····· 7 @8
Axles—₱ lb.
Axles ····· 8 @9
Batting—₱ lb.
Superior ····· @ 9
Common ····· @ 7
Buckets—machine—₱ dozen.
Large size ····· 2,60 @2,70
Small size ····· —@ —
Beeswax—₱ lb.
Yellow ····· 25 @26
Blooms—₱ ton.
Blooms ····· 50,00@60,00
Brooms—₱ dozen.
Merchantable ····· 1,25@1,62½
Shaker ····· 2,00@2,25
Barks—₱ cord.
Chesnut Oak ····· —@4,00
Black Oak ····· —@3,00
Hemlock ····· 2,50@3,00
Coal—₱ bushel.
At the river ····· —@ 1¼
From wagon ····· —@ 5
Cotton—₱ lb.
Tennsee & Alabam 7 @ 8¼
Chocolate—₱ lb.
Number 1 ····· 10 @12½
Cocoa, prepared ····· —@22
Candles—₱ lb.
City dipped ····· —@ 8
Pittsburgh Star ····· 20 @—
Cincinnati do ····· —@21
Sperm, best brands ····· —@38
Do interior ····· —@33
Cotton Yarns
Short reel—₱ lb.
No. 5 to 10 ····· —@15
" 11 to 13 ····· —@16
" 14 ····· —@17
" 800, 900, 1000 ····· —@ 5
Coveriet Yarn, lb ····· —@20
Carpet Chain ····· —@25
Cotton Twine ····· —@25
Candle Wick ····· —@15
Coffee—₱ lb.
Java, old white ····· —@12½
St. Domingo ····· 6 @6½
Laguayra ····· 7½@ 7¾
Rio ····· 7 @ 7½
Havana ····· —@ —
Copper—₱ lb.
Brazers' ····· 29 @30
Sheathing ····· 29 @30
Bolt ····· —@35
Old ····· 6 @18
Cordage by coil—₱ lb [10 ₱ cent. off these prices for cash.]
Castings, Foundry, ₱ lb., net.
Mill work and machinery generally made to order ····· —@3
Bevel'd gearage do ····· —@4
Light machinery do ····· —@4
Heavy Rolling mill castings do ····· —@3
Cranks and gudgeons under 10 in ····· —@3
Over 10 in ····· —@3
(10 ₱ cent. off the following articles for cash.)
Grate Bars ····· —@3
Hollow-ware assort'd ····· —@4
Dog Irons ····· —@4
Sad Irons ····· —@6
Tailors and Hatters' Irons ····· —@6
Wagon boxes ····· —@4
Dearborn " ₱ set ····· —@9
Counter weights ····· —@9
Tea kettles, doz. ····· —@ 9,00
Waffle Irons ····· —@12,00
Grates, 24 inch plain straight bar ····· —@ 2,50
24 in. bow front ····· —@ 2,50
(add or diminish 12½ cts. per inch for larger or smaller sizes.)
Domestics—₱ yard.
Brown Cottons—
37 Thistle, Nashua, Appleton, &c. ····· 7½@ 8
38 Laurel & Brunswick ····· 8 @7⅞
Pittsburgh ····· 6¾@ 7¼
37 Eight ····· —@ 6½
3-4 Eight ····· 5½@ 6
Waltham fine ····· —@ 9½
33 Bleached ····· 8 @ 9
4-4 do Long cloths ····· 9 @13
Tickings—
33 Saco ····· —@11
Rochester ····· —@14
4-4 West Branch, Somerset, &c ····· 18 @19
Drills—
Town Boot, Suffolk 9½@10
Bleached do ····· 10½@11
Prints—
Common ····· 6 @ 9½
Good style Madder ····· 9 @12
Colors ····· 9 @12
Merrimack & Fall River Blue ····· 11½@12
Drugs—By package.
Aloes ····· 15 @17
Alum ····· — @ 4
Assafœtida ····· 25 @ 2
Arrow Root ····· 8 @10
Aquafortis ····· 10 @11
Borax, refined ····· 20 @25
Balsam, Peru ····· 2,00@2,25
Do Copavia ····· 35 @37½
Brimstone ····· 4½@ 5
Camphor, refined ····· 70 @75
Chloride Lime, cask 8 @ 9
Cochineal ····· 1,75@2,00
Cream Tartar ····· 21 @22
Copperas ····· 2 @ 2½
Glue ····· 12 @13
Galls ····· 20 @25
Gum Arabic ····· 31 @37
" Copal ····· 35 @50
" Tragacinth ····· 31 @37½
" Shellac ····· 16 @18
" Mastic ····· 1,20@1,25
Ipecac ····· 75 @87
Jalop, powdered ····· 80 @1,00
Litharge ····· 5½@ 6½
Liquorice Root ····· 7 @ 8
Liquorice Ball ····· 19 @22
Lac Dye ····· 25 @28
Magnesia, Carb ····· 31 @37
Manna, Flake ····· 62 @75
Madder, Umbro ····· 20 @22
Madder, Common ····· 18 @20
Myrrh, Turkey ····· 30 @40
Oil, Vitriol ····· 4½@ 5
" Castor ····· 1,00@1,25
" Cassia ····· 6,00@6,50
" Cloves ····· 2,75@3,00
" Lemon ····· 2,25@3,00
" Peppermint ····· 3,50@4,00
Opium, Turkey ····· 3,00@3,50
Quinne ····· 3,25@3,50
Rhubarb, root ····· 60 @75
Sal Ammon ····· 20 @25
Sal Soda ····· 5 @ 6
Senna ····· 18 @25
Tartaric Acid ····· 50 @62
Vitriol, Blue ····· 11 @12
Dye Wood—₱ lb.
Camwood ····· 5½@ 7
Fustic ····· 2½@ 3
Logwood, chipped ····· 2½@ 3
Elliptic Springs—lb.
Polished ····· 11 @12
Feed—₱ bushel.
Bran ····· —@ 8
Shorts ····· 9 @10
Feathers—₱ lb.
Kentucky ····· 18 @28
Ohio & Penn'a ····· 24 @28
Fish—₱ bbl.
Mackerel, No. 1 ····· —@13,50
No 1 hlf-bls ····· —@ 7,00
No 2 ····· —@11,50
No 2 hlf-bls ····· —@ 6,00
No 3 ····· —@ 8,50
No 1 kitts ····· —@ —
Herring, No. 1 ····· 5,25@ 6,00
No 2 ····· 4,75@ 5,00
Salmon, No. 1 ····· —@17,00
No 2 ····· —@14,00
Shad ····· —@ 8,50
Cod, ₱ lb ····· —@ 4
Fruit—
Almonds, shell'd ····· —@25
Soft ····· 20 @22
Hard ····· —@11
Currants, Zante ····· —@12½
Filberts ····· 8 @ 9
Figs, Turkey ····· 16 @18
Malaga ····· —@12
Raisins, Muscat ····· —@—
Bunch ····· 3,00@3,12
Bloom ····· —@—
Cranberries, bush 1,75@2,00
Lemons Sicily, bx 5,00@6,00
Oranges do ····· 4,25@4,50
Peaches dry, bush 1,00@1,25
Apples dry, ····· 50@ 62
Apples green, bbl. 75@1,25
Flour—₱ bbl.
Extra brands ····· —@4,00
Superfine ····· @3,75&3,87
Scratched ····· —@ —
Fine ····· —@ —
Rye Flour ····· 2,25@2,37
" hf. bbls ····· @1,75
Buckwheat ····· @2,25
" hf. bbls ····· @1,75
Fire Brick—₱ M.
Fire brick ····· 14,50@15,00
Freights—₱ 100 lbs.
Eastern.
Philadelphia & Baltimore, *via* Canal.
Flour, ₱ bbl ····· —@—
Pork, Bacon, Tobacco, Lard, Cotton, Butter, Lead, Tallow, &c ····· —@—
Feathers ····· —@—
Fur & Peltries ····· —@—
Wool ····· —@—
Rags ····· —@—
Ashes ····· —@—
Oil of all kinds ····· —@—
Northern.
To Detroit, heavy ····· —@—
To Cleveland, " ····· —@—
Western.
Via the River.
To Cincinnati ····· 12½@15
Louisville ····· 15 @20
St. Louis ····· 37½@40
Glass—
Black Bottles.
Quart, ₱ gross ····· —@9,00
Pint, do ····· —@7,00
Madeira wine, 5 & 6 to gallon ····· —@9,00
Claret, ₱ gross ····· —@9,00
Window Glass—₱ box—City brands.
8x10 ····· 2,50@2,75
10x12 ····· 3,70@4,75
12x18 ····· 5,70@9,00
Patent do., 10x14 to 16x24 ····· 12,00@15,00
Country brands.
8x10 ····· 1,70@2,12
10x12 ····· 2,50@3,12
Gunpowder—₱ keg.
Do. dozen 1 lb canisters ····· —@7,00
FFFG do ····· —@4,00
Eagle do in papers —@5,00
Rock powder ····· 3,50@4,00
Grain—₱ bushel.
Wheat ····· 65 @75
Rye ····· 45 @46
Oats ····· —@30
Barley ····· 68 @70
Glue—₱ lb.
Prime, common ····· —@—
Ginseng—₱ lb.
Ginseng ····· —@25
Hay—₱ ton of 2000 lbs
Timothy ····· 6,50@ 7,00
Clover ····· —@—
Straw, 100 bdls. ····· —@—
Hides—₱ lb.
Missouri ····· 9 @12
Spanish ····· 15½@17½
Do salted ····· 20 @13
Do kips ₱ skin ····· 1,25@1,62
Green ····· 4½@ 5
Hemp—₱ lb.
Missouri & Ky ····· —@—
Manilla ····· —@—
Hops—₱ lb
First sort '44 ····· 9 @10
Indigo—by package.
Bengal, lb ····· 1,62@1,75
Spanish ····· 1,20@1,30
Manilla ····· 1,00@1,35
Lead—₱ lb.
Missouri Pig ····· 4 @4½
Bar ····· —@4
Common sizes Pipe ····· 5½@6
Sheet ····· —@6
Leather—₱ lb.
Sole, Baltimore ····· 20 @22
New York ····· 15½@18½
Damaged ····· 14½@16
Slaughter ····· 20 @24
Skirting ····· 23 @25
Harness, black ····· 20 @22
Bridle, black, per doz sides ····· 30,00@36,00
Russet do ····· 36,00@42,00
Upper, finish'd ····· 23,00@30,00
Kips finished ····· 24,00@36,00
Calf skin do ····· 13,00@20,00
Lace Leather ····· 18,00@—
N. Eng and Seating, No 1 ₱ dozen ····· 15,00@—
" 2do ····· 35,00@—
" 3 do ····· 25,00@—
Sheep skins ····· —@—
Lumber—From pile ₱ 1000 feet.
Pine, clear, inch ····· —@18,00
Common, " ····· —@ 8,50
Clear, 1¼ " ····· —@27,00
Comm'n 1¼ " ····· —@12,75
Clear, 2 " ····· —@30,00
Comm'n 2 " ····· —@17,00
Flooring clear 1 inch do ····· —@ —
1 in. common ····· —@16,00
Oak do do ····· 28,00@30,00
Pine Shingles ₱ 100 ····· 1,75@ 2,00
Lathes, sawed, 100 ····· —@—
Malleable Iron—₱ lb.
Malcable Iron ····· —@15
Molasses—₱ gallon.
Sugarhouse, Bost ····· —@43
" N Orleans ····· —@38
New Orleans ····· 28 @29
Country ····· —@—
Naval Stores—
Rosin, ₱ bri ····· 2,50@2,75
Pitch ····· —@3,50
Tar, Allegheny ····· —@3,25
" N. Carolina ····· —@4,00
Turpentine, gall ····· 50@ 55
Varnish, Copal ····· 1,75@2,00
Oakum—₱ lb.
Pittsburgh ····· —@7
Oils—₱ gallon.
Linseed ····· 72@ 75
Lard, City ····· 50@ 60
Olive ····· —@5,50
Sperm, bleached ····· —@1,30
" unbleached ····· —@1,15
" Fall ····· 95@1,00
Whale ····· 80@ 85
Tanners, ₱ brl 15,00@24,00
Paints—₱ lb.
Prus. Blue ····· 1,00@1,25
Lampblack ····· 6½@ 7
Span. Whiting ····· 1½@ 2
Chrome Green ····· 38 @55
" Yellow No 1 ····· 33 @35
" " No 2 ····· 25 @28
Brunswik Green ····· 15 @20
White Lead, dry ····· 6½@ 7
" " oil, pure, keg ····· 1,63@1,75
" " No. 1 ····· 1,37½@1,50
Re. Lead ····· 7 @ 8
Yellow Ochre ····· 2½@ 3
Ven. Red ····· 4½@ 5
Verdigris ····· 34 @38
Pig Metal—₱ ton.
Allegheny.
No. 1 Foundry ····· @27,00
" Forge ····· @26,00@27,00
Hanging Rock.
No. 1 Foundry ····· @30,00
" Forge ····· @28,00
Tennessee.
Pennessee ····· @24,00
Plaster Paris—₱ ton
Plaster Paris ····· —@14,50
Provisions—
Bacon Hams ····· 4½@6¼
" Shoulders ····· —@4½
" Sides ····· 4¾@4¾
Hoground, city cure ····· —@—
" country cure ····· —@—
Lard, No 1, in kegs ····· —@5½
" " 2, in kegs ····· —@5½
" " 1, in bbls ····· 5½@5¾
Butter " 1, in kegs ····· 6½@7
" 1, in roll ····· —@9
Cheese, W. Reserve ····· 4 @4½
" Goshen ····· —@—
" Pine Apple ····· —@—
Crackers, Pittsb. Water, ₱ bbl ····· @3,50
Do. Butter ····· @4,50
Potatoes—₱ bushel.
Mercer ····· 25 @31½
Neshannocks ····· —@20
Rags—₱ lb.
Country mixed ····· 2½@3
Do good white ····· —@4
Rice—₱ bbl.
Rice ····· —@4½
Salt—₱ bbl.
No. 1 afloat ····· 1,12½@1,16
1 in store ····· —@1,20
2 afloat ····· —@1,00
Table, doz, box 1,50 @2,00
Seeds—₱ bushel.
Clover ····· —@ 4,50
Timothy ····· 1,25 @1,37½
Flaxseed ····· —@ 94
Spices—₱ lb.
Cloves ····· —@35
Cassia, in Mats ····· —@22
Ginger ····· —@10
Nutmegs ····· —@125
Pepper ····· 11 @11½
Alspice ····· —@15
Snakeroot—₱ lb.
Virginia ····· —@12½
Seneca ····· —@25
Soap—₱ lb.
Pittsburgh yellow ····· —@5
Cincinnati yellow ····· —@5
Chemical do yellow ····· —@5
Pittsburgh brown ····· —@4½
Cincinnati brown ····· —@4½
Chillicothe brown ····· —@4½
Castile ····· —@—
Starch—₱ lb.
Pittsburgh No 1 ····· —@5
Cincinnati No 1 ····· —@6½
Steel—₱ lb—[Discount for cash, interest of the amount for 6 months.]
Foreign.
Cast & shear ····· 17½@18½
Do single ····· 16 @17
Best German ····· —@12½
" Eagle ····· —@10½
" Hoop L ····· —@24½
Pittsburgh Manufacture.
Cast steel ····· —@16
Shear's single ····· —@—
" double ····· —@—
" treble ····· —@—
German steel ····· —@10
English blister ····· —@12½
American blister ····· —@ 5½
Spring ····· 5½@ 6½
Spirits—₱ gallon.
Brandy, Bordeaux ····· 2,00@2,50
" Rochelle ····· 2,00@2,50
Rum, Jamaica, 4th proof ····· 1,50@1,75
" N. O. ····· 87½@1,00
" N E 1st proof ····· 40@ 50
Gin, Holland ····· 1,40@1,50
Sugar—₱ lb.
N. O. prime, hhd ····· 6¼ @ 6¾
" 10 r. hhd ····· —@ 6¾
Havana, white lb ····· —@11
Brazil, " lb ····· —@10
Loaf, No 1 lb ····· —@14
" 2 lb ····· —@13½
" 3 lb ····· —@12½
Pulverized Philad ····· —@14
Tallow—₱ lb.
Rendered ····· —@4½
Rough ····· —@4½
Soap Grease ····· 3½@4½
Vices—₱ lb.
Solid boxes ····· —@—
Wines—₱ gallon.
L. P Madira ····· 2,00@3,00
L. P Teneriffe ····· 1,00@1,50
Lisbon ····· 75@1,50
Dry Malaga ····· 65@ 70
Sweet ····· 62½@ 65
Marseilles ····· 70@ 75
Port ····· 1,00@2,00
Calabria ····· 65@ 70

PITTSBURGH—NOVEMBER 18, 1844.

THE MONONGAHELA IMPROVEMENT.

In copying the card below, we take the opportunity of reiterating our congratulation to Pittsburgh on the conclusion of this fine work, and on the pleasing prospect it holds out for increased trade to this city. It will give Pittsburgh a great and decided advantage over Wheeling for travel, as well as secure the whole trade of the fertile and wealthy valley of the Monongahela.

We would again suggest to Baltimoreans the propriety of taking measures to extend their Railroad to Brownsville, making that the terminus for the present at least. We incline to the belief that every desirable end in reaching the waters of the Mississippi valley will be gained by reaching Brownsville. Brownsville is now in fact the *head of navigation*. From the improvements made and making in the Ohio river, it is a settled fact, that when boats can reach Parkersburgh, or Marietta, or Wheeling, they can reach Pittsburgh, and from the great improvements made in adapting boats to low water, the navigation now never ceases unless the river is frozen. Much can be said on this subject, and we shall shortly revert to it at some length. In the meantime we hope our friends of the Baltimore American and Patriot will give this route that attention its merits demand.

A CARD.

The undersigned having reached Brownsville, Pa., en route via. the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and the National Turnpike, took passage for Pittsburgh in the new Steam Packet Consul, Capt. Clarke, on which were assembled a large company of citizens of Pittsburgh, Brownsville, and the intermediate valley, for the purpose of passing over the 55 miles of Monongahela Slack water improvement, and celebrating by appropriate ceremonies the final completion of this long pending work; so important a link in the line of travel and trade between the Western States and the Atlantic seaboard.

The Consul is a fine passenger boat, constructed expressly for this trade; another boat is nearly ready to take her place with the Consul in completing a morning and evening line of regular packets between Brownsville and Pittsburgh, connecting at the former place with the several lines of stages on the National road, now being replenished with twenty first rate new Troy coaches, and at the latter place with the numerous elegant Steamboats constantly plying between Pittsburgh and all the towns and cities on the Western rivers.

The Dams on the Monongahela appear to have been well constructed, tight and permanent; the Locks are good specimens of substantial masonary, are worked with great ease and facility, being passed in 4 to 6 minutes each.

It is said the Monongahela river has not been obstructed by ice for two or three winters; it is rarely closed for more than 3 weeks; this, therefore cannot fail to become a favorite and crowded thoroughfare of travel, central and eligible, with reference to a large portion of the Union, and affording a variety of modes of conveyance and scenery, and almost a total exemption from discomfort or fatigue. The traveller by taking this route may pass from any city or town on any of the Western rivers to any of the principal Atlantic cities, and vice versa, without the loss of a single night's sleep, or at the most, of but one—the whole distance being performed by Steamboat or steam car, except the passage of the mountains in Pennsylvania, which is but 73 miles, by the National road, and performed in day light or at night, as the traveller choses.

The undersigned have tried this route, and being pleased with it, have thought it right to record their testimony in its favor, and suggest to others to test its advantages by experience as they have done

GEO. W. GIBBONS, Philadelphia.
W. G. CROWELL, "
C. W. SMITH, New Orleans.
JNO. S. PRINCE, Louisville.
B. B. HART, Philadelphia.
H. L. HALL, "
ALBERT EGGERS, Baltimore.
H. S. CURD, Louisville.

STEAMBOAT CONSUL,
near Pittsburgh, Nov. 14, 1844.

DR. THACHER'S JOURNAL. We endorse the sentiments of a correspondent in reference to the republication of Dr. Thacher's Journal. In this time of the prevalence of foreign influence we should put into the hands of American youth, as many stimulants to stimulate the noble patriotism of the Revolutionary fathers as possible

United States Senate.

This august and conservative body is now, by the result of the Delaware election, secured to the Whigs, provided Virginia chooses a Whig Senator, which is expected, as the Whigs have a majority of 2 in the Legislature of that State. In that case the Senate will stand 27 to 25. If we should be cheated out of the Virginia Senator, that body will stand 26 Whigs to 26 Locofocos, and the Vice President would give the casting vote in favor of our opponents. It is to be confidently expected, however, that Virginia will elect a Whig Senator, in which case the hopes of the American party of the nation will rely upon the Senate.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The Majority of voters in this State have rejected the proposition to amend their constitution in relation to the religious test and the property qualification of candidates for office. This is genuine Locofocoism for you.

The question, gallows or no gallows, has also been decided in the Granite State, all hollow in favor of the noose. In one of the anti hanging districts there was a man, who, on being asked his notions of the matter, took time to consider the question, and gravely answered that he was opposed to its abolition until his neighbor Barnes (with whom he had a controversy) was hanged, and then he should be in favor of it

☞Mr. Clay's plurality over Polk in Massachusetts is greater than the majority of the latter in the States of New York, Pennsylvania and Virginia combined.

UNION COUNTY.—This sterling Antimasonic and Whig county, did nobly at the late election. She gave a majority of 1024 for Clay, being an increase of 119 over her Harrison majority, and 30 over Gen Markle's majority. Honor to Union. She had not, however, a large foreign vote to contend against.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Dr. Thatcher's Journal of the Revolution.

MR. EDITOR:—At this time, when the press is throwing out so many works to the public, why will not some of the eastern publishers give us a cheap edition of Dr. Thatcher's truly valuable Journal of incidents and anecdotes of the American Revolution? There are but few volumes of this work now out, and I know of no work which would have a greater tendency to cultivate true *American* feeling and spirit, than Dr. Thatcher's. The children and youth of our country need this volume, and its important truths should be treasured up by them.

Will not some publisher give us this work? The sale would be rapid and extensive.

WARREN.

TO THE WHIG PARTY!—A WORD IN SEASON!—Let us for the present keep quite still, and give the reins to Mr. Polk, the Abolitionists, the Irish and the Catholics who have elected him. There is not the least mistake, that the Abolitionists, the Catholics, (north of Baltimore,) and the Irish citizens of New York have done the deed. Let us wait awhile to see what will come of the *holy* combination! Meanwhile let us all determine to remain WHIGS and to adhere to the *name* of Whigs.—*Richmond Whig*

NORTH CAROLINA—THE ABDIEL OF STATES!—If we have to record National defeat, obtained by slander, misrepresentation and calumny, that mortification is in some measure compensated by the noble constancy and enlightened understanding with which many entire States and many communities of States which have not abandoned their interests and their Country, have acted.

Foremost among these is the great State of North Carolina: inferior to several in her numerical or geographical weight—equalled by none, save Vermont, in steadiness to one professed principle. Vermont has entitled herself to the proud cognomen of the "Star that never sets." North Carolina is not less entitled to some name which implies *fixedness*—constancy of principle—a steady and unwavering adherence to what the People *believe* right.—*Richmond Whig*

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The States named in the following table have chosen Electors who will vote in the manner here designated:

	Clay.	Polk.
MARYLAND,	8	
OHIO,	23	
PENNSYLVANIA,		26
CONNECTICUT	6	
RHODE ISLAND,	4	
NEW HAMPSHIRE,		6
SOUTH CAROLINA,		9
VIRGINIA,		17
NEW JERSEY,	7	
NEW YORK,		36
NORTH CAROLINA,	11	
GEORGIA,		10
KENTUCKY,	12	
MICHIGAN,		5
DELAWARE,	3	
INDIANA,		12
MAINE,		9
MASSACHUSETTS,	12	
MISSOURI,		7
	36	137

States to be heard from are:

Probable for Clay.		Probable for Polk.	
Vermont,	6	Alabama,	9
Louisiana,	6	Mississippi	6
Tennessee,	13	Arkansas,	3
		Illinois,	9
	25		27

Making Clay's vote 111, and Polk's 164.

GLORIOUS OLD MASSACHUSETTS!
All Hail Cradle of the Revolution.

We cannot find words to express our gratification at the glorious result of the election in Massachusetts! In the midst of the general decay of public virtue and true Republicanism, she stands firm, unshaken, the friend of liberty and the country. God bless her! We are proud of her as our native state. Long may she exist as a *model* republic; diffusing the influence of her noble example to her sister republics, some of which sadly need a share of her virtue and intelligence.

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION.

The election in Massachusetts for Electors of President, Governor, Members of Congress, and of the Legislature, took place on Monday last. We are indebted to the Boston Atlas, for the returns of votes from *every town in the State except six*. The number of towns is over 400. It will be seen that contrary to general expectation, the Whig candidates for Electors, as well as for Governor, &c, have been chosen by the people.

RECAPITULATION

Of Presidential and Gubernatorial Votes.

	Clay.	Polk.	Birney.	Briggs.	Bancroft.	Sewall
Suffolk,	8773	4659	509	8778	5059	609
Essex,	8415	5259	1837	3670	7351	17 7
Middlesex,	9531	9125	1713	9315	9343	1454
Worcester,	9359	7562	2147	9764	7696	1852
Hampshire,	3725	1605	626	3828	1676	525
Hampden,	3416	3594	451	3470	3635	413
Franklin,	2725	2047	423	2796	2107	344
Berkshire,	3566	3385	401	3607	3750	376
Norfolk,	5217	4287	883	5364	4384	765
Bristol,	4872	4903	644	4987	5155	555
Plymouth,	4449	3315	805	4603	3505	702
Barnstable,	2290	1415	251	2293	1422	243
Dukes,	392	255	24	396	261	27
Nantucket,	633	237	41	643	256	39
	67418	52816	10,760	69938	51189	9664

The above comprises the whole State, except six towns.

By the foregoing table, it appears that the Whig Electors of President and Vice President have received votes amounting to 67,416

There have been cast for the Polk Locofoco Ticket. 52,848

For the Birney Ticket 10,760

Making all against the Clay Ticket 63,706

Thus the Whig Electoral Ticket, for Clay and Frelinghuysen, is chosen by a majority of 3,712

Gov. Briggs' majority over all others 5,185. Last year the vote for Governor stood as follows:

Briggs (Whig)	57,879
Morton (Loco)	54,242
Abolition and scattering	3,911
	63,153
Majority against Briggs	5,274
Nett Whig gain	5,185

The six small towns, the returns of which have not been received, will not vary this result in any essential degree.

CONGRESSMEN.

Massachusetts is entitled to ten Congressmen. Of this number, seven were elected on Monday, viz:

1st District.	Robert C. Winthrop,	Whig; majority upwards of 3000.
2d	do	No choice. Daniel P. King, Whig fails of re-election by about 50 votes.
3d	do	Amos Abbott, Whig, 556 majority.
4th	do	No choice. Wm. Parmenter the present Democratic incumbent received 6463 votes; Thompson, Whig, 6830; scattering 1273.
5th	do	No choice. Hudson, Whig, the present incumbent, lacks about 400 votes of the number necessary to elect him.
6th	do	George Ashmun, Whig, about 600 majority. Succeeds Baker.
7th	do	Julius Rockwell, Whig, re-elected; about 550 majority.
8th	do	John Quincy Adams, re-elected, about 1850 majority.
9th	do	No choice. Henry Williams, Democrat, the present incumbent, lacks 497 votes of the number necessary to elect him.
10th	do	Joseph Grinnell, Whig, re-elected by a majority of 1764.

LEGISLATURE.

So far as we can now judge, says the Atlas, the Locofocos have not elected a single Senator.—Twenty seven Whig Senators are elected. In Bristol, Middlesex, Hampden and Berkshire, there is no choice.

The Lower House stands 178 Whigs to 55 Locofocos.

Again, we say, God bless Old Massachusetts!—Honored is she in the bright ranks of Whig States.

Well Done Little Delaware.

News from two counties secure the Legislature for the Whigs and consequently the important retention of a Whig majority in the U. S. Senate.—Before our paper goes to press the returns from the whole State may be received.

Newcastle county.	Clay.	Polk.
Wilmington Hundred,		33
Brandywine,		23
White Clay Creek,		75
Christiana,	130	
Pencader,	17	
New Castle,	93	
Red Lion,	14	
St. Georges,	30	
	284	131
	131	
	153	
Kent County,	150	
Whig majority,	303	

Millcreek and Appoquinimink hundreds not heard from.

By this election we secure Three Electoral votes for Henry Clay!

A WHIG GOVERNOR!
A WHIG LEGISLATURE!
A WHIG U. S SENATOR!

TENNESSEE ERECT.

Forty-six counties have now been heard from, which show a nett Locofoco gain of only 2153, and renders it pretty certain the State is gone for Clay. The Nashville Banner, extra, thus sums up the result:

To be heard from in Middle Tennessee, Fentress County, which gave in '43 a Locofoco majority of 299. In East Tennessee there are to be heard from Blount, Bradley, Campbell, Carter, Claiborne, Cocke, Green, Hawkins, Johnson, McMinn, Meigs, Monroe, Morgan, Polk, Rhea, Sevier, Sullivan and Washington, which gave in '43 a Locofoco majority of 973. In the Western district to be heard from Dyer, Fayette, Lauderdale, Haywood, McNairy, Obion, Shelby, Tipton, which gave in 1843 a Whig majority of 443.

RECAPITULATION.

Clay's majority in 46 counties,	2536
Whig majority in 313, in the counties to be heard from in the Western District,	443
	2979
Polk's majority in 1843 in Fentress county,	299
Polk's majority in 1843 in East Tenn.	973—1272
	1707

Leaving 1707 to be overcome by Locofoco gains in the counties remaining to be heard from.

"THEY CAN'T COME IT!"

INDIANA.

The returns indicate that Polk's majority in this State will be near 2000.

MAINE.

Maine is joined to her idols. The few returns indicate the state has gone for Polk. The Whig suffered the election to go by default. The Portland Advertiser attributes the falling off of the Whig vote to the fact that the Whigs were not allowed to vote under a plurality law. The Abolition vote blighted their hopes, and thus here again we see Abolition lending its aid to the Southern and Texas candidate.

"NEVER SAY DIE."

With Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, North Carolina, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana and Louisiana, together with a Whig Senate on our side, what whig will abandon his flag, or despair of yet "righting the Ship of State?"—*Petersburgh Int*

THE WHIG PARTY.

Let us preserve the present organization of the Whig Party, is our more carefully considered conclusion. Defeated now by fraud, we yet exhibit numerically, and intellectually the greatest party that ever has combined in our country; a party which, if steady to its principles, and if true to its self, must in a few years overcome by its moral momentum, the vile domestic and extraneous influences which have conquered it now.

"The Union, the continued Union of the Whigs, therefore, for the sake of the Union!" Let us preserve our integrity as a party, and in less than a year, we shall find thousands taking refuge under its wings, who in the late struggle were opposed to us—opposed at least to Henry Clay, but friends of Whig principles. —*Richmond Whig*.

FATAL AFFRAY.—The Circleville, Ohio, Herald states that on Saturday last, William Stewart lost his life in a personal rencontre, which he commenced with Felix W. Renick. Stewart had an old grudge against Renick, and resolved to take personal satisfaction of him, though greatly his inferior. In company with a brother-in-law, and another person, he made an assault upon Renick, got him down, and beat him. Renick called to the bystanders repeatedly to take him off. Failing to obtain a release by their aid or his own exertions, he discharged a pistol without taking it out of his pocket, and shot Stewart through the body, of which he died immediately. Renick surrendered himself, and was held to bail. He has since been indicted for the homicide.

GREAT FIRE THIS MORNING—OLD FANUEIL HALL IN DANGER.
40 to $50,000 worth of Stock destroyed.

About half past 1 o'clock this morning, a fire broke out in the extensive Drug establishment of Mr. Edward Brinley, Nos. 3 and 4 south side of Fanueil Hall, and the entire stock of goods amounting in value to from $40,000 to 50,000 destroyed. The fire broke out in the back part of the store—cause unknown—and the owner was only able to secure his books and papers which were taken out from the counting room in front by breaking through the window. The Fire Department rallied to the scene at once, and by the most unremitting exertions till day-light this morning, succeeded in confining the fire to its original locality.

Their labors were most arduous and probably saved old Fanueil Hall, which was directly opposite, from destruction, as also the store of J. F. Conant, and the balance manufactory of Mr. Amos Stevens, on the same side of the street with Mr. Brinley's store. As it was, Fanueil Hall on the south side was much scorched and charred, as also the stores mentioned. We learn that Mr. Brinley was insured for $40,000—but his loss will probably be considerably more than this amount.—*Boston Times*.

LIBERIA.

The last arrival from Africa brings favorable accounts of the condition and prospects of the American Colonies on the Coast.

The Methodist Episcopal Church has three places of worship among the colonists at Cape Palmas. The Rev. John Seys, in an interesting account of his tour round the various stations, thus describes them:

"One at Harper, a little town on the summit of the cape where the Government House is located, one at Mount Emory, about a mile in the interior, and a substantial little church at Tubman town, three miles farther still. The people at Harper can easily attend at Mount Emory, but it is somewhat inconvenient for all the Tubman members and friends to do so, so I promised them a quarterly meeting in their own neighborhood, and accordingly all went out to Tubman and enjoyed a delightful season. They are a plain, unrefined, but honest and spiritual people. I used to love much to go out to that part of the circuit and preach the word of life to them."

Mr. Seys accepted an invitation to visit the mission station at Cavalla, under the care of the Rev. John Payne, of the Protestant Episcopal mission. He thus speaks of it:

Mr. Payne's mission establishment is a perfect model for others. I have never seen greater order, decorum and regularity any where. There are two schools, one for boys, and the other for girls. These are all natives with but one or two exceptions. Mrs. Payne has the entire charge of the female department, which is in a separate building altogether from the boy's school. At the time of my visit they had twenty eight boys and seventeen girls. The regular complement of girls is twenty, but during Mr. and Mrs. Payne's temporary absence last year at the time of the difficulties with the natives, one of these little girls was accidentally drowned, one had gone to visit her parents, and another was sick. The parents of these children live mostly in the immediate neighborhood, and keep up a constant intercourse with them.

I did not visit the girl's school but with the boy's I was perfectly delighted. The exercises in reading, Bible history, geography, the elements of natural philosophy, arithmetic, and writing, astonished me. I was invited to preach to Mr Payne's native congregation in his neat bamboo chapel situated in the midst of a large town near the mission premises. The natives turned out well and behaved soberly and decorously.

Mr Seys describes the colonists at Cape Palmas as an industrious and moral people, and says that they have a very efficient police.

The editor of the Liberia Herald thus speaks of the departure from Monrovia of the U. S. ship Macedonian, Commodore Perry.

"We feel emotions of sadness at the dedarture of this vessel. The deep interest in our welfare at all times manifestdd by the commodore, by Captain Mayor, and the gallant officers of this ship—their readiness to lend us on every occasion all the aid of their influence, and the dignified and gentlemanly carriage of all with whom it has been our pleasure to form an acquaintance have begotten an attacement not frequently conceived by casual and brief intercourse. The people of the United States need entertain no apprehension of the high place they occupy in the estimation of the world while they send such representatives abroad. May the hand that hath been around them a shield from the pestilence of Africa, conduct them safety to the bosom of their families."

The Africa's Luminary of September 4th says the colony of Liberia is in a prosperous condition The colonists are about appropriating $150 to the redemption of native children from slavery.

DESERTED VILLAGE—A SAD PICTURE.

It will be remembered that the village of Woodville, Miss., was visited by the yellow fever during the past season, and that death and desolation followed in its train. The Woodville Republican gives the following touching and pathetic description of the desolation produced by the epidemic:

Our heart is heavy and almost desolate, our spirits die within us, as we sit down and think of the scenes of the last few weeks. We have just crawled from the brink of the grave, and pausing in feebleness and exhaustion not far from the door way, we look around for the "old familiar faces"—but we see them not. The eyes that beamed upon us in joyful welcome, will look upon us no more. The voices eloquent and harmonious, to which we loved to listen, are still, and the hands that spoke the warm heart's friendship in their manly pressure, stiff and cold, are crossed upon those faithful bosoms whence we have been accustomed to derive counsel and encouragement, now as still and unfeeling as the clods that lie above them.

"We call, but they answer not again," and friendship and love in all their anguish seemed constrained to inquire,

"Do they love us yet?"

But the question falls without an echo, and no answer comes back from that shore where our friends that so lately walked these streets with us, have gone. We looked around us. Yonder heap beside heap, in many a row, lie gathered into one neighborhood the old and the young—the rich and the poor: all the cares and anxieties of life forgotton; and the tenements that held those fiery spirits are as quiet now as if they had never been aught save part and parcel of that dust with which they now mingle.

The terrible disease has robbed us of many of the very best citizens of which we could boast.—With the grasp of an invisible Hercules its almighty hand came down upon the hearts of men, crushing out the very spark of life, ere people were well aware that their friends were in danger. Then came the sound and sight of woe, such as our little village never conceived of before. The anvil ceased to echo forth its clang, the sledge was unlifted, the bellows breathed not, the fire of the furnace burned out.

The saw, the plane, and the hammer grew still, Merchants shut up their stores, and walked home to die. No sound came upon the ear, save the clink of the hammer, or the grating of the saw, as the undertaker hastily threw together the last narrow withdrawing room of poor mortality.

Then there was suffering. Disease and death soon had a majority, and the very few that remained to take care of the many sick, looked more like the ghosts of those who had died, than living men and women.

People fled their homes in fright and consternation. Everything seemed to partake of the general terror. The foliage of the trees turned yellow, the sky was of a pale sickly green, and for six weeks the hollow wind came from the north and east incessantly, with a deathliness in its touch enough to shatter the nerves of the healthy. Our streets were deserted.

The grass bid fair to spring up where merry feet had so recently gone down. Yet there was one road in which no grass grew. It led to the grave yard. Along that track the hearse constantly journeyed with its gloomy rumble, followed by a few friends of those within it, and obliged to slack its peace again and again to let the tottering invalids, that struggled hard to follow, come up—poor half sick creatures, expending their last strength in this last sad office of friendship, a deed soon to be performed for many of them, by others as feeble as themselves.

But the disease has nearly ceased its ravages—only because there are no more subjects to act upon. It has swept us like fire and whirlwind.—Had it been in New York city with its teaming thousands, and been as fatal in proportion as it has with us, it would have swept off fifty thousand persons.

THE DISEASE IN POTATOES.

We find in the New Genesee Farmer, a lengthy and interesting article on this subject, wherein are various speculations as to the cause of the disease which has been so destructive the present season.

From this article we condense the following items:

Extent of the Evil. There is a partial destruction of the crop through nearly all the New England States. The same in New York; also in Canada, and the Northern part of Ohio, and we learn, likewise, in Pennsylvania The disease has prevailed to some extent in the neighborhood of Pittsburgh.

Description of the Disease. In the Massachusetts Spy, Mr. Samuel Hartwell says,

"From an examination of several varieties of potatoes, from the same and different locations, I think I traced the disease from its first attacks to its consummation in the total destruction of the potato. It is found more commonly, though not exclusively, in connection with green tops, on late crops. It commences in the eye or germ of the future plant, which first dies, and from this point it spreads wider and deeper till the whole potato decays."

Cause of the Disease. This is not satisfactorily ascertained. Various conjectures have been made; some of which seem plausible, but none of them sufficiently well sustained by facts. Some suppose it is caused by insects. Insects have been found in the roots, and in the diseased stalks near the junction with the roots; but whether the insect causes the disease, or the disease causes the presence of the insect, is yet a mooted question. Decaying substances often attract the larvae of insects; and their presence in this case, is quite as likely to be the *result* as the *cause* of the decay.

A writer in the Amherst (Mass) Express, probably Professor Hitchcock, conjectures that it may be caused by some atmopheric agency too subtle for the cognizance of our senses, like those which bring such epidemics as the the influenza and the cholera over particular districts. *Wet weather* has, by many persons been assigned as the probable cause of the rot. In direct opposition, many writers have attributed it to the *drought*. The past season has been uncommonly dry in some parts of the country.

Others suppose that by long propagation from the tuber, without recurring to the natural seed, the plant has lost a portion of its vital power, and hence, is extremely prone to blight, rust, and rot, and recomend cultivating from the natural seed or balls. This, the editor of the Farmer opposes. Several varieties cannot be reproduced from the natural seed, as they bear none. Several *new* varieties have suffered more from the rot than older ones.

Manuring in the hill, is also supposed by some to be the cause, but this is not well sustained by facts. Another writer, from facts connected with his own experience, suggests that it may be caused by *frost* injuring the seed during the winter, as that was the case with some of his that suffered most—the disease being transmitted.

Remedies or Preventives. Until the cause of the evil is fully known it cannot be expected that the most appropriate remedial or preventive measures will be discovered. Some valuable hints, however, may be gathered from the foregoing facts and experiments, which we hope will enable our readers in some degree to guard against the further spread of the disaster. Whenever more light is discovered on the subject, we shall not fail to make it known.

Among the foreign items, in the last number of the American Agriculturist it is stated,

"This disease seems to be destructive in Great Britian, Ireland, France, Germany, Holland, and Russia, as in our own country, and is attributed to many causes. The remedies suggested are, to keep such as are intended for seed deep buried in the ground, all winter, thoroughly draining and subsoiling the land where planted; to put them in small quantities; to select seed for planting not quite ripe, and such as have not the slightest appearance of being watery; liming the land, obtaining new seed, either from planting potato balls, or from some distant country, where they grow in a healthy state; after digging, spread the potatoes in the sun till they become dry and unfit for food, then stow them away till required for planting; top dressing the plant with nitrate of soda, and sulphate of soda and magnesia; selecting such tubers for seed as grow near the top of the ground and are quite green; to plant the seed whole."

We would add to this, dressing the land with common salt, charcoal, muck soil, and using no undecomposed manure.

Poisonous qualities.—The writer in the Amherst Express says:

"As to the supposed poisonous quality of potatoes affected by this malady. All unripe fruit is unhealthy more or less; and I doubt whether this is not about all we can say concerning these potatoes. I mean that there is not any peculiar virus in them that need excite a panic; and although it is true that the potato does belong to a poisonous tribe of plants, the *Solaneae* or *Nightshade tribe*; and it is possible that when its secretions become unhealthy, they may more easily change into strong poisons than in other plants. But there is one principle on this subject, which if regarded, may, I think, prevent all injury to man or beast. Boiling or roasting, or baking unripe fruit, and even some very deadly poisonous vegetable substances, will render them comparatively harmless, and even highly nutritious. Thus the root called Cassava, which is a deadly poison if eaten raw, is eminently nutritious when roasted. There is no danger that man will eat the potatoes under consideration without cooking; and therefore there is little danger to men, if they reject those water soaked: and I think they ought, if possible, to follow the same rule as to the lower animals, viz., to boil the potatoes given to them and the danger will be small.

A *WHOLE FAMILY LOST.*

Of all the miserable groups that will sink to perdition, I have often thought that of the family group will be the most wretched. An entire family in hell, parents and children, brothers and sisters, what a spectacle to contemplate! A family lost beyond the possibility of redemption! A family spending eternal ages in weeping and wailing and woe—

"Reaping the bitter harvest which their sins have sown."

Impenitent parents, have you seriously thought of the probability of such an issue? Have you reflected that, persisting in your present course, that you must perish, and that your children influenced by your example, will probably perish with you! O, if there is any prayer that parents should offer with an agony of desire, it is this, Gather not our souls with sinners. The misery of Dives was augmented by the apprehension that his five brethren would come to that place of torment. It was not benevolence that led him to desire Abraham to send a messenger from the eternal world to warn them of their danger. It was the dread of meeting them in hell. He had probably done much to corrupt, and to strengthen them in rebellion against God, and he knew they would curse him for the agonies they would suffer.—*Rev. A. Rood, in the National Preacher.*

A BEAUTIFUL THOUGHT.

Nothing can lay the foundation for permanent happiness in married life, unless it be consistent religious principle. Two hearts sanctified by divine grace, may unite and flow on through life harmoniously together with nothing to disturb their peace. Two kindred streams which unite and flow on together, mingling their waters, and becoming inseparably one, gliding peacefully and gently on toward the ocean, is one of the most beautiful objects of *nature*. But two hearts united in genuine affection, and sanctified by the grace of God; flowing on in the same channel of holy affection, and unitedly seeking the same exalted objects, the glory of God, and the happiness of his creatures, is one of the most beautiful things in the *universe*.

Gazette and Advertiser Office,
Monday morning, Nov. 18th.

The market closed on Saturday evening after a good business week. Flaxseed has advanced and we now quote at 94 cents—the supply is not equal to the demand. Flour closed at $3,87½—some inferior sold at $3.75. From store by the Dray load $4. None going forward except by previous contract. Very difficult to ship eastern freight by the Canal. Further sales of Timothy seed at $1,25. No sales of Clover and quotations entirely nominal. Sales of 5000 superior bbl staves at $6 ℔ M. Bran scarce and in demand—9c offered for 500 bu, bought to arrive at 8c. Further sales of W. R Cheese in boxes at 4¼c. But little doing in Feathers. Sales 600 bu Mercer Potatoes at 33@35c ℔ bu—in small quantities 37½c. Retail sales of Pig Lead at 4¼c. Sales 400 bbls No. 1 Allegheny Salt inspected at $1.22 per nominal bbl delivered on the Wharf. Sales of 300 bbls prime Apples $1,12½. Sale of 1000 lbs Roll Butter, not a No. 1 article, at 8c. on the wharf.

The Shipping season by the Canal being now over, the Produce seeking a route to the east, will no doubt flow to the Monongahela Improvement.

The Main Line of the Public Works of Pennsylvania, divided into 200,000 shares, at $100 each, amounting to $20,000,000, is to be offered at public sale on the 20th January next, by M. Thomas & Son, Auctioneers, per advertisement in another column.

State 5s—Sales on Friday at the Philadelphia Stock Boards of $5000 State 5's at 70¾; $10,000 do. at 70, and $5000 at 69¾.

Eleven of the Philadelphia Banks have declared half yearly dividends of 3 to 5 per cent. Exchange on Pittsburgh ½ per cent dis.

The Cincinnati Atlas states that it is by no means certain nor probable that Ohio will adopt a Free Banking Law. Most of the Whig members are unpledged on the Currency question, and the Atlas does not think that free Banking on pledge of Ohio Stocks will find favor with the Legislature. The Atlas itself declares for old fashioned Banks, with cash capital, and with charters which shall restrain the bankers from issuing more notes than they can redeem on demand, or from suspending specie payments under any circumstances. As for Free Banking, and all such modern devices for creating *paper* capital, it advises its friends to exam ne them well, it offered to their acceptance, and to act on this very important subject with their eyes open. It will trouble the Atlas to devise a safer system of Banking than that of New York.

Manufacturing Stocks in Boston have declined materially within the week past. The Shipping List says that Amoskeag Mills have fallen from 140 to 100. The Lawrence has declined 8 to 10 per cent; the Merrimack 5 per cent. The Amoskeag has fallen more than others in consequence of the great enlargement of its works.

The movement of Pot and Pearl Ashes from the Canadas this season exhibits a palpable increase over those of the past year, and the business promises to become one of the most lucrative carried on with the mother country. The total casks shipped from Montreal last year were 26,700, in 1842, 23,000 casks. This year, up to November 1, (which, by the bye, may almost be termed the end of the commercial season,) the total exports to various places were over 29,000 casks. Subjoined is the exhibit of stock on hand and aggregate shipped from Montreal and Quebec to Nov. 1:

	Montreal.		Quebec.	
	1843.	1844.	1843.	1844.
Shipped	28,965	29,161	1,952	1,717.
In store	928	2,790	155	521.
Total casks,	29,892	31,951	2,107	2,238

Total shipment thus far, 38,100 casks; increase over 1843, 2,100 casks.

SELLERS'
MUCH USED & HIGHLY POPULAR MEDICINES.

EXTRACT from the Pittsburgh Daily Advocate:—"We have a horror for nostrums in general, but here is one which we volunteer to recommend to all who are afflicted with coughs. We were seriously a sufferer from a violent cough a few days since, and a bottle of Imperial Cough Syrup, which we bought of Messrs. Shinn & Sellers, relieved us perfectly. It is no trifling merit of this Syrup that it is quite agreeable to the palate. In common humanity, we must recommend the Imperial Cough Syrup to all who are suffering from fresh colds."

NEW CUMBERLAND, Dec. 6, 1843.

Mr. R. E. Sellers—Sir: This is to certify that I bought of Bonsall & Grafton, one bottle of your Vermifuge, and gave it to three of my children from twenty months to five years old, and it took from them sixty to one hundred and fifty worms of the largest size, and gave them immediate relief. I therefore recommend your Vermifuge in preference to all others with which I am acquainted.

LEVI COLVER.

Sellers' original, only true and genuine cure for

LIVER COMPLAINT

and other diseases arising from a diseased state of the Liver. Read the following:

GREENVILLE, Augusta Co., Va., May 8, 1844.

Mr. R. E. Sellers—Dear Sir: You will please send me 12 doz. boxes more of your Liver Pills; I have nearly sold out. People who have had them say they are decidedly the best Pill ever used in this country. I think I shall be able to sell a great many more than I have done heretofore, as persons who have used them are recommending them very highly, and I have a much greater demand for them than I have had since I commenced selling them. Yours, B. P. GRAHAM.

☞Prepared and sold by R. E. SELLERS.
No. 20 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

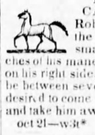
Sold also by J. Mitchell and H. P. Schwarts, Allegheny City, nov 18

A Valuable Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber wishes to sell his Farm of 370 acres of first rate Land, lying on the graded road leading from Moorfield to Freeport, 4 from the former and 24 miles from the latter place. There is on the farm a good two story brick house, double log barn stable out houses, &c. There is upwards of 200 acres cleared and in a good state of cultivation—well timbered and watered. There is upwards of 75 acres of bottom land, which yields crops of hay or corn in abundance. The farm is in good repair, and well adapted to raising grain or stock. Purchasers would do well to call. Terms made known by application to the subscriber, lying on the premises.

Address JEREMIAH C. FURR,
nov 11—w3t Freeport, Harrison Co., Ohio.
[Harrison Republican, 8t.]

ESTRAY HORSE.



CAME to the farm of the subscriber, in Robinson township, Allegheny county, on the 8th inst. a small brown Horse, with a small white stripe on his nose, about six inches of his mane cut off near his head; a small white spot on his right side, caused by the saddle, and believed to be between seven and eight years old. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be sold as the law directs.

oct 21—w3t* ADAM SCOTT.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration of the estate of Samuel Alexander of Indiana township (late of the city of Pittsburgh) deceased, having been granted to the subscribers, all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, will please make immediate payment, and all those having claims against said estate, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN GIBB, }
JOS. COLTART, } Administrators.

oct 8—w6t*T

WESTMORELAND COUNTY, ss.

THE Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to William Hughes and Thomas Furguson, Administrators of Cochran Fulton, deceased, Mary Fulton, (widow,) Robert Fulton, Abraham Fulton, James Fulton, and John Craig and Esther Craig, his wife, greeting:—

We command you that you personally appear before our Judges at Greensburgh, at our Orphan's Court, there to be held for the county of Westmoreland, the 18th day of November next, to answer to a bill of complaint exhibited against you in our said court by Benjamin Fulton for a Review of the decree of Court of the balance of money in the hands of the Administrators of said Cochran Fulton, dec'd, and to further and receive what our said Court shall have considered in that behalf. And this you are not to omit at your peril.

Witness, Thomas White, Esq. President Judge of our said court at Greensburgh, the 23d day of August, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and forty-four. DAVID FULLWOOD, Clerk.

oct 21—w4t

CANDOR HOUSE.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the travelling public, that he has opened a house of public entertainment in the village of Candor, (formerly known as Racoon meeting house,) under the name of the CANDOR HOUSE. From the preparation he has made for the entertainment of travellers and others, he hopes to meet with a share of the patronage of the public. Candor being a very pleasant village, in a beautiful situation, persons who wish a healthy place to board their families during the summer months, will be comfortably entertained. Candor is situated about a mile and a half from the Steubenville turnpike, about 18 miles from Pittsburgh

aug 12—wtf CHANCEY WEEKS.

REMOVAL.

HOLDSHIP & BROWNE

HAVE removed their Paper Store from Market street to

No. 64, WOOD STREET,

One door from the corner of 4th, where they keep on hand their usual assortment of WALL PAPERS, for papering parlors, entries, chambers, &c, and also PRINTING, WRITING, AND WRAPPING PAPERS, BONNET BOARDS, &c., all of which they offer for sale on accommodating terms.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 14, 1843—tf

LARD LAMPS.

THOMAS BROWN